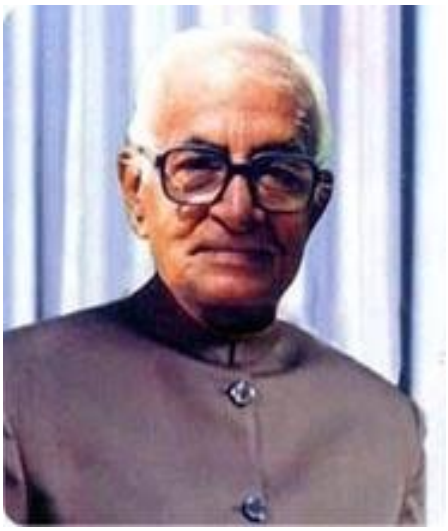
An Ensemble

1926 ~ 2026

Centenary of

Prof V.I. Subramoniam

Renowned Expert in Linguistics



Dravidian University

NSR100 Educational Trust

1926 ~ 2026

Centenary of

Prof V.I. Subramoniam

Renowned Expert in Linguistics

Conceived, Designed & Executed:

Prof Dr S Ramalingam

Founder-Secretary

NSR100 Educational Trust

Dravidian University

NSR100 Educational Trust

1926 ~ 2026
Centenary of

Prof V.I. Subramoniam

Renowned Expert in Linguistics

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March 2026

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Prof Dr D Viswanathan
Rector – Research & Development
Dr MGR Education and Research Institute
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Chennai-Bengaluru Highways
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"It is one of the aims of linguistics to define itself, to recognize what belongs within its domain. In those cases where it relies upon psychology, it will do so indirectly, remaining independent."

<<<<< Ferdinand de Saussure

"Language is not merely a set of unrelated sounds, clauses, rules, and meanings; it is a total coherent system of these integrating with each other, and with behavior, context, universe of discourse, and observer perspective. "

<<<<< Kenneth L. Pike

"Linguistic philosophers continue to argue that probably music is not a language, that is in the philosophical debate. Another point of view is to say that music is a very profound language."

<<<<< Robert Fripp

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Though Europeans from the Greeks onward had ideas about language, there was no systematical theory that we would call a 'theory of language' (i.e. 'linguistics') before Europeans 'discovered' what Indian grammarians had written about language. Linguistics as a western discipline therefore has its roots in ancient India, in the study and preservation of sacred texts. The grammarian Panini wrote a description of Sanskrit in about 1500 B.C. which is still unexcelled.

Religious concerns underlay the study and preservation of texts, and with the spread of Buddhism to China and Japan, the concern for careful study of language spread to East Asia as well. Thus, Linguistics was originally a concern about preserving the purity of texts, especially the Vedic hymns, so that they would be effective when invoked. This concern with being careful about

language, has been perpetuated as a strong cultural value in South Asia, and by the spread of Buddhism, to Asia in general.

Dialectology is the scientific study of linguistic dialect, the varieties of a language that are characteristic of particular groups, based primarily on geographic distribution and their associated features. This is in contrast to variations based on social factors, which are studied in sociolinguistics, or variations based on time, which are studied in historical linguistics. Dialectology treats such topics as divergence of two local dialects from a common ancestor and synchronic variation.

The work of linguists falls into two main areas: language structure and language use. Linguists interested in language structure consider the formal properties of language, including word structure (morphology), sentence structure (syntax), speech sounds and the rules and patterns between them (phonetics and phonology), and meaning in language (semantics and pragmatics).

Linguists also study the way that language is used, and this can cover a very broad range of subjects, since language enters almost every area of human activity. Examples include: psycholinguistics (the psychology of language acquisition and use); historical linguistics and the history of languages; applied linguistics (using linguistic knowledge to help in real-world situations like language teaching); sociolinguistics, varieties of English, discourse analysis and conversation analysis (language use in social contexts) and stylistics (the use of different styles in language).

This book – published and released by Dravidian University & NSR100 Educational Trust – covers briefly the contributions of Prof VI Subramoniam [Global Linguistic], whose centenary is 1926-2026.

1926 – 2026
Centenary of
Prof VI Subramoniam

Chapter 3: Education provides brief details about his education, starting from primary schools, colleges and an American University. His contributions to the University o Kerala and the University of Delhi are narrated in the Chapters 4 & 5. Chapters 6 & 7 provide some details about Tamil University [where he was the first Vice-Chancellor] and some details about Dravidian University [where he was the first Pro-Chancellor].

His innovative contributions to International School of Dravidian Linguistics are available in Chapter – 8 and the Chapter – 9 provides his unparallel role in the establishment of Central Institute in Classical Tamil. Chapter – 10 details about his role in the Central Institute of Indian Languages.

Also, the book contains 4 chapters covering African Linguistics, American Linguistics, Asian Linguistics and Global Linguistics. The special feature of the book is that it provides several web links relating to various areas/fields of linguistics.

I do hope that the book would be very useful to the students of linguistics, especially who do research on 'language & linguistics'.

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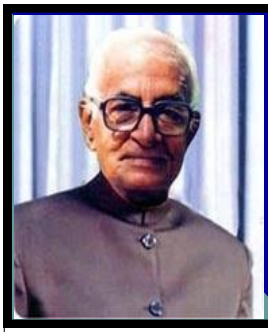

Pictorial Profile

International Expert in Linguistics

DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY
Knowledge is Power

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL
செம்மொழித் தமிழாய்வு மத்திய நிறுவனம்
केंद्रीय शास्त्रीय तमिऴ संस्थान
CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL - CHENNAI

NSR100 Educational Trust

Pictorial Profile

Prof Dr VI Subramaniam [1926- 2009]

Dr. V.I. Subramaniam had the distinctive honour of serving as the first Vice Chancellor of the Tamil University , Thanjavoor; and he was a native of Kanyakumari district, and he was one of the greatest Tamil scholars of the world.

Birth of Prof VI Subramaniam

Vadasery Iyempermal Subramaniam [V.I. Subramaniam] was born at Vadesery in Nagercoil in the year 1926, in an orthodox Hindu family. He carried the lovely name of his village "Vadasery" with him throughout the world and popularized the name of his native village by prefixing his village name with his name. Definitely Vadesery has assumed and attained a new status because of V.I.

Subramaniam. Prof.V.I.S. , that was the way he was well known to his friends ,colleagues, students and fans .

Education

Prof. V.I. Subramaniam ,did his High School studies at S.M.R.V. High School , Vadasery and continued his Intermediate course at Scott Christian College , Nagercoil. and went to Annamalai University , Chidambaram ; to do his B.A.[Hons], in Tamil Literature. This period laid the foundation for his bright future. The great Tamil Scholar Thani Naygam Adihalar, Mr. Anbazhagan[Former minister of Tamil Nadu] , Mr. V.R. Nedunchezhian [Former Minister of Tamil Nadu] . Mr. Mathiazhahan { Former minister of Tamil Nadu] were some of his remarkable class mates in Annamalai University and the last Trio played a dominant part in the Dravidian Movements and Dravidian Parties' politics.

Higher Studies

V.I.S. was a research student under the great Tamil scholar Prof Vaiyapuri Pillai in the Kerala University for some time. V.I.Subramaniam's thirst for linguistic research forced him to proceed to U.S.A. for his higher studies in Linguistics. He did his Ph.D., in Linguistics in the famous Indiana University , U.S.A .

He was a Dedicated Teacher

He was a great teacher in all sense of the term. He had the privilege of working as a Tamil Lecturer in the famous Annamalai University, one of his Alma Maters. Then he moved to the University of Kerala. Till then the great Tamil research scholar Prof. S. Vaiyapuri Pillai , was working as the Professor of the Tamil Chair in the University of Kerala University [1951-1954]. Prof. Dr. V.I. Subramaniam

succeeded Prof. S. Vaiyapuri Pillai , and took very keen interest to upgrade the status of the Tamil Chair into a full fledged Department and he succeeded in his effort ; and as a result Prof .Dr. V.I. Subramaniam became the first Professor and Head of the Department of Tamil in the University of Kerala. He held that post with great distinction and served the department with great dedication [1954-1966]..

The First Vice-Chancellor of Tamil University

The Tamilnadu State Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution for the establishment of the Tamil University in Thanjavoor, in September , 1981 and Prof. Dr. V. I. Subramaniam took charge as the first Vice Chancellor of the Tamil University in September , 1981 . He served the cause of Tamil through the Tamil University with complete dedication and competence . In recognition of the valuable and constructive service to Tamil and the Tamil University, the Government of Tamil Nadu gave him a second term extension as Vice Chancellor

but due to some reasons he resigned from the V.C. Post before the completion of the V.C. term.

Pro-Chancellor of the Dravidian University, Kuppam, AP

The Dravidian University, at Srinivasa Vanam, , Kuppam , Andra Pradesh was established in 1997 by the Government of Andra Pradesh. Prof Dr VI Subramaniam played a crucial role in line with his mission and vision for the establishment of the Dravidian University at Srinivasa Vanam, Kuppam , Andra Pradesh., for the cause of linguistic research on Dravidian languages and to promote a greater sense of fraternity and spirit of integration among the speakers of the major Dravidian languages in South India. In tune with it's objectives the Dravidian University is located at a Tri-lingual junction in the South-West tip of Andra Pradesh at Kuppam ; 4 Km from Karnataka border and 8 km from Tamil Nadu border. VIS was appointed as the first Pro-Chancellor of the Dravidian University at Kuppm , Andhra Pradesh. He discharged his duties and responsibilities with great

distinction and dedication as Pro-Chancellor of the Dravidian University ,Kuppam, Andhra Pradesh.

Central Institute of Classical Tamil

For a pretty long period of time, great Tamil scholars and intellectuals and the Tamil speaking people throughout the world had been striving for the official recognition of Tamil language as a Classical Language ,on par with the other Classical Languages like Hebrew language, Greek language , Latin language. Sanskrit language , Arabic language etc. At last ,Tamil was officially recognized as a Classical Language by the Government Of India in 2004. . The concerned Ministry of the Government of India informed the Government of Tamil Nadu in 2008, regarding it's decision to establish the "Central Institute of Classical Tamil [CICT]" in Chennai. A long pending cherished goal of the Tamil speaking people was at last realized as a reality. **The dream of Prof Dr VI Subramaniam and all Tamil speaking people became a**

reality. The great Classical Tamil scholar Prof V.I. Subramaniam , a native of Kanyakumari district, was aptly selected to function as Vice Chairman of the "Central Institute of Classical Tamil" Chennai and he did real justice to his post as Vice Chairman.

Dravidian Linguists' Association, Thiruvananthapuram

The Dravidian Linguists' Association was jointly established on 15th March ,1972 by Dr. V.I. Subramaniam [Kerala University], R.C. Hiremath {Karnataka Unversity], and Mahadev Sastry [Sri Venkateswara University]. It is an association of scholars of Dravidian languages, at Thiruvanthapuram. It publishes, The International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics and related books.

Prof. V.I. Subramaniam and The International School of Dravidian Linguistics [ISDL]

It was established on 25th February, 1977 with R.C. Hiremath as the internal Director and Franklin C. Southworth as the first external Director of the ISDL. A Council of Directors was also formed . The first annual conference of Dravidian linguistics was held in 1971. The primary objective of this School is to undertake , organize and guide original and

advanced research in Dravidian studies. This important school was started on a low pulse rate but the then Chief Minister of Kerala. Sri. Achutha Menon took sincere interest in the growth of this school. Prof V.I. Subramaniam was the founder and honorary Director of ISDL. By the efforts of Prof. V.I. Subramaniam , the I.S.D.I. purchased 20 acres of land near St. Xavier's College, Thumba, Thiruvananthapuram . Prof. V.I.S. loved this School very much. I.S.D.L has published several volumes of books like the monumental " Dravidian Encyclopedia " . I.S.D.L also brings out a bi-annual journal, "International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics" to disseminate knowledge on various subjects related to Dravidian languages, linguistics and literature.

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Collected Papers of VI Subramoniam

Edited/Translated by: **ed. by Naduvattom Gopalakrishnan**

This book contains twenty articles published in various journals, periodicals and commemoration volumes. Each of them had something new to convey. V.I. Subramoniam's linguistics acumen can be discerned from the papers collected in this volume. Among them, there are papers on comparative linguistics, Dravidian Philology, Folklore, Speech variation, Personal names in Cankam literature and linguis...

Publisher: **International School of Dravidian Linguistics**

Title: **Collected papers of V.I. Subramoniam, Vol.1,**

Edited/Translated by: **ed. by Naduvattom Gopalakrishnan**

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Publisher: **International School of Dravidian Linguistics**

Honorary D.Litt. Degrees

Professor V.I. Subramoniam (1926-2009), a renowned Indian linguist and academic, was honored with several honorary Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.) degrees in recognition of his contributions to Dravidian linguistics, Tamil language, and literature.

He was the first Vice-Chancellor of Tamil University, Thanjavur, and founded the Dravidian Linguistic Association of India.

- **Jaffna University**, Sri Lanka
- **Tamil University**, Thanjavur
- **University of Madras**, Chennai
- **Rabindra Bharati University**, Calcutta
- **Deccan College**, Pune
- **Madurai Kamaraj University**, Madurai
- **Dravidian University**, Kuppam

Key Academic Distinctions & Roles

- **Academic Background:** He earned his Ph.D. from Indiana University, USA, and M.A. from Annamalai University.
- **Institutions:** He was the first head of the Department of Linguistics at the University of Kerala and first Pro-Chancellor of Dravidian University, Kuppam.
- **Expertise:** He edited the three-volume *Dravidian Encyclopaedia* and was a key editor for the Proceedings of the International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies.

The year 2026 is being celebrated as his centenary year by the Dravidian Linguistic Association of India.

Key Articles and Academic Contributions

V.I. Subramoniam (1926–2009) was a pioneer in Dravidian linguistics, founder of the Department of Linguistics at the University of Kerala, and the founder of the International School of Dravidian Linguistics (ISDL). His scholarly work spanned Dravidian philology, Tamil studies, folklore, and comparative linguistics, with a major focus on the evolution of Malayalam.

Collected Papers of V.I. Subramoniam (Vol 1)

This volume, edited by Naduvattom Gopalakrishnan, compiles twenty of his significant articles published in various journals.

- **Comparative Linguistics:** Studies focusing on Dravidian language relations and historical methods.
- **Dravidian Philology:** Research on the structural aspects of South Indian languages.
- **Folklore and Tribal Studies:** Research on cultural studies in the region.
- **Personal Names in Cankam Literature:** An investigation into the naming conventions of ancient Tamil literature.
- **Speech Variations:** Studies focusing on dialectology and speech variation.
- **Studies on L.V. Ramaswami Aiyar:** Critiques and analysis of LVR's contributions to Dravidian linguistics.

Major Published Works & Monographs

- ***Index of PuRanaanuuRu*** (1962): A comprehensive 628-page index of the Sangam literature text.
- **"Ramaswami Aiyar to Comparative and Historical Methods in Dravidian"**: A critical evaluation of early 20th-century linguistic work.
- **Articles in Malayalam Linguistics**: Works detailing the Evolution of Malayalam Morphology and syntax.

Academic Legacy (Commemoration Volume)

His work is often discussed in *Studies on Dravidian (V.I. Subramoniam Commemoration Volume 1)* and *Studies on Indian Languages and Cultures (V.I. Subramoniam Commemoration Volume 2)*, which analyze his influence on the field.

Areas of Expertise

His research and articles focused on:

- Phonetics and Phonology
- Dravidian Linguistics
- Manuscriptology and Paleography
- Folkloristics and Tribal Studies
- Lexicography

His Research Scholars

Professor V.I. Subramoniam (1926–2009) was a pioneering Dravidian linguist who mentored a generation of researchers at the University of Kerala and the International School of Dravidian Linguistics (ISDL), which he founded. Key researchers and associates trained under him or closely associated with his school of thought include Prof. G.K. Panikkar, Dr. S. Abdul Samed, and Dr. N. Muraleedharan Nair.

- **Key Associates/Scholars:** Prof. G.K. Panikkar, Dr. S. Abdul Samed, Dr. N. Muraleedharan Nair, N. Gopinathan Nair, and B. Sreedevi.
- **Legacy:** He inspired many young researchers from Tamil Nadu and Kerala to pursue Dravidian linguistics, focusing on regional dialects, place names, and social linguistics.

- **Academic Impact:** He founded the Dravidian Linguistics Association (DLA) and ISDL, which continue to foster research in his tradition.

His work heavily influenced studies on Malayalam, Tamil, and comparative Dravidian, with many of his students becoming prominent scholars in these fields.

General Information

Prof. Dr. V.I. Subramaniam was an era and he was a great visionary and force. The internationally famed Tamil and Linguistic scholar Prof. Dr. V.I. Subramaniam was a multifaceted personality ; he was a thinker, researcher, linguist , writer, administrator ,scholar, visionary and good human -being.

He had the privilege and opportunities to rub shoulders and move with many great personalities of all walks of life like academicians, politicians, journalists, State Ministers , Vice Chancellors, writers, Chief Ministers and so on. T. V. Ramasubbaiyar ,the founder of Dinamalar, was one of his best friends and he liked and respected T. V. Ramasubbuaiyar very much. He had great admiration and regard for the former Union Cabinet Minister late C. Subramaniam and Kee.Aa .Pa .Viswanathan and Prof. Vaiyapuri pillai . In recognition of his service for the cause Tamil language and Dravidian linguistics , more than 6 Universities have honoured

him with honorary doctorate degrees , including the famous Jaffna University, Sri Lanka and Tamil University , Thanjavur. He was a tall and towering personality in all sense of the word. He was not only an intellectual designer and builder of intellectual and research institutions but he himself was an intellectual Institution . No doubt he was one of the greatest Tamil sons ever born to a Tamil mother. After having lived a checkered intellectual life he passed away on 30th June , 2009.

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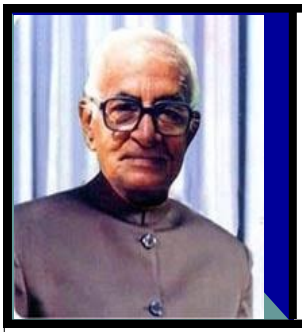

Salute VIS

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CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL - CHENNAI

NSR100 Educational Trust

LANGUAGE IN INDIA
http://www.languageinindia.com
Volume 4 : 5 May 2004

WE SALUTE PROFESSOR V. I. S. - DOYEN OF INDIAN LINGUISTS!
AND PRAY FOR HIS HEALTH AND LONG LIFE!

CLICK HERE TO GO TO HOME PAGE

Very soon hundreds of linguists will gather together at the Annual Dravidian Linguistic Association conference. They will bring with them their considerable knowledge and share this knowledge with their colleagues in linguistics and adjacent disciplines. Dravidian Linguistic Association is a remarkable achievement of Professor V. I. Subramoniam and his dedicated students.

Professor V. I. Subramoniam belongs to the group of great Indian linguists such as Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Sukumar Sen, T. P. Meenakshisundaran, S. M. Katre, Bh. Krishnamurti, Ashok Kelkar, and others, whose contributions helped develop the ancient field of linguistics in India with greater vigor in the twentieth century. V. I. Subramoniam stands tall among the Indian linguists not only by his very significant contribution to linguistic research, but also through

mentoring students in linguistics and adjacent sciences. He always has time for any person interested in the study of Indian languages and linguistics. As a great scholar in Tamil and Dravidian linguistics, he looks toward the development of all Indian languages, and has a special place in his heart for the minor languages of India.

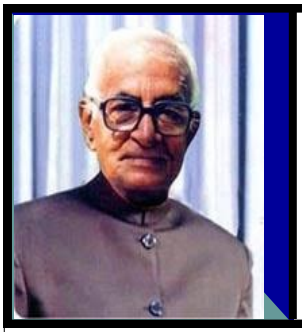
Many are his achievements, which include, among others, founding the Tamil University as a model university for language sciences, International School of Dravidian Linguistics in Kerala, International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics, and Dravidian University in Andhra Pradesh. IJDL is the premier journal of linguistics in India. It is amazing to see how Professor V. I. S. was able to accomplish all these things with single-minded devotion. He is like no other person - he is truly selfless, and he looks toward the future always with great vision. His words of encouragement in times of trouble have helped many, including the present writer, with hope for the future.

Professor V. I. S. is a dedicated Hindu, a Shiva worshipper, hailing from a Saivite family. But his friends and students come from all religious backgrounds, including those practicing agnosticism, atheism, and communism. His

cosmopolitan approach to religious and linguistic diversity in India is a model for all of us to follow. He always has a very soft corner for those belonging to the poor and deprived castes. He would choose students from such communities and encourage them with counsel and material help. At the same time he would never hamper the progress of students from upper castes. He is always at home with all, always generous with all.

Stern discipline, self-sacrifice, simple frugal life, and generosity for all, dedication to the cause of Indian languages, enlightened vision for the future are the hallmarks of Professor V. I. S. Even as his commentaries on Tamil grammars will ensure him a place of honor in Tamil linguistics, the contributions he makes even today for the development of Indian languages will always be remembered by the contributions of the institutions that he has created with devotion. May God bless him with good health and long life!

M. S. Thirumalai,
A STUDENT OF PROFESSOR VI SUBRAMONIAM



Education

International Expert in Linguistics

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செம்மொழித் தமிழாய்வு மத்திய நிறுவனம்
केंद्रीय शास्त्रीय तमिऴ संस्थान
CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL - CHENNAI

NSR100 Educational Trust

IMPORTANT PLACES

Vadasery

Vadasery
Town
Kanaga Moolam Market, Vadasery
Vadasery Vadasery, Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu
Coordinates: 8.194200°N 77.433800°E
INDIA India

State	Tamil Nadu
District	Kanyakumari
Elevation	52 m (171 ft)
Languages	
• Official	Tamil
Time zone	UTC+5:30 (IST)
PIN	629 001
Telephone code	04652
Vehicle registration	TN 74

Vadasery is an area/village of Nagercoil city in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, India. It is also famous for its Christopher (mofussil) bus stand, one of the two bus termini in Nagercoil is located here. Long route (mofussil) buses to other districts in Tamil Nadu and parts of Kerala starts here. It is a thriving region of Nagercoil with large vegetable, fish and meat markets.

Unique temple jewelry is made at Vadasery, Nagercoil. The Vadasery temple jewelry has a Geographical Indications (GI) registry from the Government of India. Indian classical dancers use these jewels.

Key Details about Vadasery

Vadasery is a prominent area within Nagercoil city in the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu, India. It is well-known for hosting the Christopher Bus Stand, a major terminal for long-distance buses traveling to various parts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It is a bustling locality featuring residential properties and proximity to local amenities.

- **Location:** Situated in Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.
- **Transportation Hub:** Known for the Christopher Bus Stand, which services long-route buses.
- **Infrastructure:** Contains residential areas, including individual houses and properties near landmarks like SMRV School and Gandhi Park
- **Administrative Presence:** Contains the Vadaseri Police Station (PS) under the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Kindly visit the cited web link to know more about the several Tourist/interesting/important places in Kanyakumari district, TN.

https://www.kanyakumarians.com/videos

SMRV Hr Sec School, VADASSERI

SMRV HR.SEC.SCHOOL,VADASSERI was established in 1919 and it is managed by the Pvt. Aided. It is located in Urban area. It is located in AGASTHEESWARAM block of KANNIYAKUMARI district of Tamil Nadu. The school consists of Grades from 6 to 12. The school is Co-educational and it doesn't have an attached pre-primary section. The school is N/A in nature and is not using school building as a shift-school. Tamil is the medium of instructions in this school. This school is approachable by all weather road. In this school academic session starts in April.

The school has Private building. It has got 24 classrooms for instructional purposes. All the classrooms are in good condition. It has 2 other rooms for non-teaching activities. The school has a separate room for Head master/Teacher. The school has Pucca boundary wall. The school has had electric connection. The source of Drinking Water in the school is Tap Water and it is functional. The school has 10 boy's toilet and it is functional. and 11 girl's toilet and it is functional. The school has a playground. The school has a library and has 20007 books in its library. The school does not need ramp for disabled children to access classrooms. The school has 20 computers for teaching and learning purposes and all are functional. The school is not having a computer aided learning lab. The school is Provided and Prepared in School Premises providing mid-day meal.

Scott Christian College (Autonomous), Nagercoil

The Scott Christian College enjoys continuity with the school founded in 1809 at Mylaudy by the Rev. William Tobias Ringeltaube, the pioneering missionary of the London Missionary Society in South Travancore. In 1893, it was elevated to a Second Grade College affiliated to the University of Madras with twelve students under Rev. Dr. James Duthie as the first Principal. Rev. Parker built the Science Block for the College in 1908-1910 with a legacy of £1000 from the family of Mr. Septimus Scott and a grant from the government of Travancore. The Library was equipped with up-to-date volumes which ran up to 4000 in 1924.

On February 1, 1927, Mr. G. H. Marsden, M.A Tripos of the University of Cambridge took charge as Principal and took special care in increasing the facilities for the Science Department. By selfless and untiring work, he built up the small Intermediate College of about 140 students. Women students in regular batches were admitted from 1927 onwards. Compulsory games were introduced for the men

students in 1927. Scott Christian College became the first Mofussil College in the University of Madras to have compulsory Physical Education for men students under a qualified Physical Director with the status of a Lecturer.

When the University of Travancore was established in 1938, Scott Christian College was admitted to its privileges. The year 1950 saw the introduction of Degree courses at Scott Christian College. The first majors introduced were Mathematics and History, and this was followed by Chemistry (1952), Economics (1954), Physics (1954), Zoology (1956) and Botany (1966). The College was affiliated to the Madurai University in 1966. In 1967, Scott Christian College celebrated its 75th Anniversary as the Platinum Jubilee. The Degree Classes were shifted to the New Campus during 1970 -1971.

The College progressively introduced new courses for the undergraduates: B.A. English (1971), B. Com. (1978), B.A. Tamil (1979). The College was affiliated to the University of Madras in 1987. Self-financed B.Sc. Computer Science was introduced in 1997 followed by B.Sc. Physical Education (2002), B.Com. (2002), BBA (2003), BCA (2007), B.A. English(2011), B.Sc. Microbiology (2020) and B.Sc. Visual Communication (2020). The commencing of post-graduate courses in 1971 is a significant landmark in the history of the College. Now there are twelve postgraduate courses in arts, science and commerce subjects. The courses offered at the postgraduate level include M.A. English Literature (1971), M.A. Economics (1971), M.Sc. Zoology (1980), M.Com. (1981), M.Sc. Chemistry (1982), M.Sc. Botany (1983),

M.Sc. Physics (1987), M.Sc. Mathematics (1988) and self- financed M.A. History (1992), M. A. Tamil (1994), M.Sc. Computer Science (2003), PGDCA (2006), M.Sc. Microbiology (2007), PGDBM (2007), MBA (2020) and MCA (2020). M. Phil. courses were gradually introduced: Zoology (1984), Botany (1986), Economics (1986), Commerce (1991), Tamil (1996), Physics (1996), English (2001), Chemistry (2006), History (2006) and Mathematics (2006).

In 1990, the Madurai Kamaraj University recognized Scott Christian as a Research Centre for Economics. Subsequently, M.S. University recognised Zoology (1996), Tamil (1998), Botany (1999), Commerce (2000), English(2003), Chemistry (2004), History (2008), Physics (2010) Mathematics (2011), and Business Administration (2018) as research Centres.

The Status of Autonomy was conferred on Scott Christian College in April 2005. A separate examination block was opened in 2015 to provide the most up-to date and modern facilities in a much-improved environment for the examination system. Installation of video surveillance system provides a comprehensive security solution. With an indoor stadium, the College is one of the few educational institutions in the south, fully furnished with a well-equipped gymnasium with latest gadgets. Based on the evaluation of its academic achievements and the overall performance, the Autonomous Status has been extended up to 2021 by the UGC. The Scott campus was declared as one of the best green campuses of institutions of higher-learning in India. The College has been ranked in 56th place

nationally, by NIRF (National Institutional Ranking Framework) of the ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India based on its overall performance in 2020. The college has completed 128 years of educational service in the academic year 2020-21.

Annamalai University, Chidambaram, TN

Annamalai University, one of the largest Universities in terms of disciplinary diversity and student enrolment, is also one of the oldest universities in South India. Sprawling over a vast and sylvan campus of 1000 acres, the University houses about 50 Departments of Study under Eight Faculties. Founded by the legendary philanthropist and farsighted visionary, Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar in 1929, Annamalai University has played a key role in social, cultural, and economic uplift of the people across the rungs of society for nearly a century. Annamalainagar, the University Town, is located just to the east of Chidambaram, the Abode of the Cosmic Dancer, Lord Nataraja.

To serve the downtrodden and to promote Tamil Language and Literature, Rajah Sir S. RM. Annamalai Chettiar founded Sri Minakshi College, Sri Minakshi Tamil College and Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College at Chidambaram in the early 1920s. In 1928, Rajah Sir S. RM. Annamalai Chettiar agreed with the local Government to handover the above said institutions for establishing a University. Thus, on 01.01.1929 Annamalai

University came into existence as the first-ever to have been founded by a private philanthropist. Ever since its establishment, Annamalai University has played an incredible role in the lives of the people near and far. Until 2013, the University was governed by the Annamalai University Act, 1928. In 2013, the Annamalai University Act, 2013 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 2013), was passed and has come into force from September 25, 2013. The University, which remained "unitary" in status until 2021, was made an "affiliating" one with Mayiladuthurai, Cuddalore, Villuppuram, and Kallakurichi districts as its jurisdiction and 81 colleges are affiliated to the University now.

Annamalai University, a "university" in the true sense of the term, has been sustaining a unified ecosystem of education by offering diverse programmes under one roof. Being multi-faculty institution, Annamalai University has evolved as a time-tested system of administration to ensure the ceaseless transaction of teaching-learning, boundless expansion of research and innovation, and selfless extension of service to the society. Availability of diverse disciplines of study along with sports pavilion, gymnasiums, libraries, yoga/meditation halls, the University ensures a fertile ground and favourable climate for learners to become all rounded and competent individuals rather than mere "programmed specialists"

Annamalai University has also been a forerunner in making education accessible to countless citizens through distance education mode. All the programmes offered in by the Directorate of Distance education (DDE) are approved and accredited by the Distance Education Board (DEB). The on-campus programmes are duly approved/accredited by the competent bodies such as NAAC, NBA, AICTE, NCTE, ICAR, *etc.* In 2022, the University is accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC in the fourth cycle of accreditation.

University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

The history of the University of Kerala is integral to the history of the state itself. One of the first 16 Universities in India, the University of Kerala was founded in 1937. It was formerly called the University of Travancore in the erstwhile princely state of Travancore (now southern part of Kerala and some neighbouring parts of state of Tamilnadu). The University came into being by a promulgation of the Maharajah of Travancore, Sri ChithiraThirunal Balarama Varma who was also the first Chancellor of the University. Sir C. P Ramaswamy Ayyar, the then Diwan (Prime minister) of the State was the first Vice-Chancellor. He was an eminent scholar and an able administrator. It is said that the Government made an unsuccessful attempt to invite Albert Einstein to be the first Vice-Chancellor. The University was modelled after the best Universities of the United Kingdom, and even today retains some of these features. The affiliating system of the University however evolved differently from the college system in British Universities.

The earliest origins of the University may be traced back to two institutions of modern learning in Kerala - the University College, Thiruvananthapuram and the Trivandrum Observatory. The University College was initially founded as the Maharaja's Free School by Maharaja Swathi Thirunal in 1834, with Mr John Roberts, a Christian Missionary as Headmaster, and soon grew into a college in 1866, affiliated to the Madras University. When the University of Travancore was founded, the departments of the college became University departments, only to switch back again when the transformation to University of Kerala happened in 1957. The University College still retains its connection with the University as an affiliated college. The Trivandrum Observatory was founded in 1838 and had an internationally reputed scientist, John Caldecott FRS as its first Director. It became a part of the Travancore University, but was administered as an independent government institution for some time. It is now the oldest institution under the Kerala University.

Indiana University, USA

IU is home to top-ranked business and music schools. We're home to the world's first school of philanthropy, the nation's first school of informatics, and the country's largest medical school. IU is also one of the few doctoral-granting schools in the U.S. with more than one Research 1 (R1) campus—a testament to the groundbreaking works our researchers and students are tackling to change lives in Indiana, across the country, and beyond. Our hundreds of academic programs are among the world's best, and we're always looking toward the horizon, thinking about what's next.

To better prepare our students for the careers of tomorrow, we've launched or reconfigured 10 schools in the last decade, and we're constantly adding new academic programs, like IU Bloomington's Intelligent Systems Engineering program and IU Online's 100% virtual Master of Science in Educational Technology for Learning.

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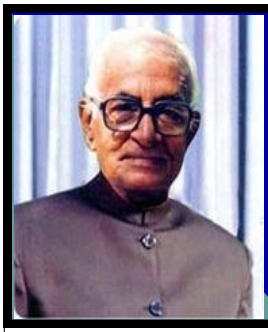

University of Kerala

International Expert in Linguistics

NSR100 Educational Trust

University of Kerala

Department of Linguistics

https://www.keralauniversity.ac.in/dept-home

The Department of Linguistics, currently located in the ONV block of Main Kariavattom Campus, was established in 1963 with **Prof. V.I. Subramoniam as the first Head of the Department.** The Department is bestowed with the responsibility of promoting research at an advanced level in linguistics and that of the Malayalam language specifically and understanding the diversity of human languages in general. Today it is a pioneer institution and research center for linguistic studies in Kerala.

The Department offers Masters' programmes along with Doctoral research programmes as per the OBE scheme recommended by the UGC. The Department facilitates Doctoral research on computational linguistics. The research and academic outputs of the department have won much acclaim at the national level as well as the international level. The Department houses a phonetic laboratory and a language data eliciting lab for developing awareness of experimental phonetics and phonology, and field language elicitation for students and scholars. The decade-long exploratory language survey conducted by the department in Kerala is the first of its kind in the entire state. The Dialect Survey of Malayalam was a project which led to the publication of the internationally acclaimed

Malayalam Dialect Atlas. In its research analytics, the Department was able to develop a pragmatic theory and cognate method of teaching languages. Using those methods and theories, the Department conducts innovative courses for teaching Malayalam, Telugu, and Kannada along with an innovative functional Malayalam oriented toward non–native speakers of the language. The Department had an MPhil course in Linguistics and an interdisciplinary MPhil programme in Computational Linguistics.

The Department is the language consultant for many governmental and non-governmental institutions and research centers such as CDIT, CDAC, IIITMK, ICFOSS, and SCERT. Studies and collections of endangered languages, including indigenous dialects, are part of the research and academic programmes, along with the development of newer language acquisition systems. Collaborative efforts were undertaken to improve research in the area of language acquisition and learning. The Department has extensive research ties with the National Institute of Speech and Hearing for developing effective Psycho-Cognitive models of language acquisition and learning. The Department also focuses on recording and preserving the Dravidian linguistic fauna. The Department established the internationally recognised Dravidian Linguistic Association, Folklore Society of South Indian Languages. The first few issues of the International Journal for Dravidian Linguistics are from the department.

The Department has two active Centers: (i) The Technology Resource Center for the Malayalam Language and (ii) Center for Endangered Languages of Kerala. The Technology Resource Center for the Malayalam Language develops the Malayalam corpora for computational programming of the language. The Centre has developed support systems

for better Malayalam based computing. The Center for Endangered Languages of Kerala documents indigenous minority languages spoken by ethnic tribal communities in the state. The Centre for Endangered Languages of Kerala has conducted a GIS map of endangered languages in Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam. The Centre has also done the same with several minority tribal languages of Kerala. A dictionary of Malapulaya was also developed. All the courses that are offered by the department are uploaded on the LMS platform. The department has foreign students for both research and Master's programmes from 2009. The department also has a start-up in the field of Computational Linguistics. An annual journal titled 'Swanimam' is regularly published by the department. The Department has a KOHA integrated library with a collection of over 10000 resources among which several rare books in the field are preserved. The Department also has a strong alumni supporting its endeavors.

Mission

The researchers are keen in language universals -properties common to all human languages and language typology- properties in which languages differ from each other. Language universals vary cross-linguistically; to this end, various phenomena across a wide range of languages are studied in the Department. Here apt references shall be administered to formal properties of languages, to the cognitive bases of languages, and to all aspects of languages in use. Grammatical and lexical features are studied in depth, taking into account regional peculiarities; hence, field work training becomes an essential programme in the department. Syntactic patterns of languages and the diachronic variations are analysed in micro and macro perspectives.

Studies on endangered languages and tribal dialects are part of the cross-linguistic studies. Out of 6,500 languages spoken world-wide, most are endangered. A quarter of these languages have fewer than 1,000 speakers, and many of them are already moribund (no longer learnt by children). To preserve or at least document as many languages as possible, faculty members and researchers of the Department are investigating the various aspects of indigenous languages in the state of Kerala. The research personnel spend extended periods in the areas where the endangered languages are spoken.

Language acquisition is a major research area in the Department. For language acquisition studies, in collaboration with other disciplines, applied research is being carried out. Children are able to learn any human language provided they grow up in an appropriate linguistic and social environment. Language acquisition disabilities due to various physical or mental ailments are another area of concern. The Department shares and extends research results with Sree Chithra Institute of Medical Sciences, National Institute of Speech and Hearing and other National Institutes concerned with Neuro and Cognitive Studies.

Other current research areas are Forensic Linguistics, Computational Linguistics, Clinical Linguistics, Psycholinguistics, Diaspora Studies, Documentation Linguistics, and Translation Studies.

Dravidian Linguistics

We are interested in the ways in which linguistic evidence can be used, often together with evidence from other fields, to provide solutions to problems of human prehistory. As part of this investigation, we also study comparable contemporary situations to provide a basis for more detailed modeling of earlier times. To establish family trees, we also need to know

more about the role of language change and language contact in giving rise to similarities between languages that cut across family tree boundaries;

Extension

Folklore Society of South Indian Languages (FOSSILS) and Dravidian Linguists Association (DLA) were germinated at the Department of Linguistics. The Premier issue of the International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics (IJDL) was published at the Department. All these became now globally known establishments.

Vision

The Department aims to become the premiere centre of excellence in the country by its Golden Jubilee Year of 2013. A road map has drawn to become the Centre of Excellence. It envisages a comprehensive plan of an academic action programmes for five years. Few of them are: documenting and digitalising of all the literature, project reports, seminar papers, and dissertations with us and establishment of inter disciplinary study centers in the fields of Translation, Diaspora, Neuro-Linguistics, Artificial Intelligence, Cognition, Environment and Media.

Dream Concepts as setting up of an International Convention Centre for World Languages, form a Kerala Linguistic Society, a publication of international repute and a Linguistic Museum of Dravidian Languages, Resource Centre of Endangered Dravidian languages, inception of Chairs of Excellence in the names of Eminent Linguists as Panini, Herman Gundert, and Rajarajavarma are in the anvil.

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Publication details of Department of Linguistics

The faculty members and researchers have good academic acumen. Combined and separate they have published more than 50 books, hundreds of articles in national and international journals and participating and have been presenting papers in national and international seminars and symposia. International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics (IJDL) had begun its publication from the Department in 1973.Folklore Society of South Indian Languages (FOSSILS) and Dravidian Linguists Association (DLA) were germinated at the Department of Linguistics. Both of the organisations periodically bring out bulletins and news letters with the Department input. The Premier issue of the International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics (IJDL) was published from the Department. All these became now globally known establishments. List of Publications nearly fifty books and hundreds of research and popular articles were produced from the Department. Few of the titles are: Dr.S.Kunjamma Malayalam marikathirikan; Aberration or Abbreviation - A Linguistic view on SMS language; adaptive Always: The Linguistic behaviours of Malayali Diaspora; Dr. A. Rose Mary Problems in Malayalam Bible Translation; The Architecture of Kerala Christians: Social and Cultural Implications; The Adi Dravidar - The Social Customs of an Oppressed Group; Dr. A. M. Marykutty Bhasha Vaikalyavum Basha Sastravum - Language impairment at Morphological level - Word structure in Malayalam; Dr. V. I. Subramoniam Index of Puranaanuru Tamil: an intensive course; Proceedings of the first All India conference

on Dravidian Linguistics Language multiplicity and ancient races in India Seminar on Dialectology; Dr. V. R. Prabhodhachandran Nair Malayalam Verbal forms. Vivarthanathinte Bhashashasthra Bhoomika Swana Vijnanam Dr. A. P. Andrewskutty Malayalam : An Intensive Course Bhashashasthram : Sidhandhavum Prayogavum. Dr. N. Rajendran Muduga Language Dr. P. Somasekharan Nair Bhashabheda Vijnanam; Paniyar; Cochin Dialect of Malayalam; Nighandu Vijnanam Dr. E. V. N. Nambootiri Glottochronology; Vakyaghadhana; Kerala bhasha chrithram Dr. B. Gopinathan Nair Collected papers on Malayalam Language and Linguistics Dr. B. Rajapurohit An intensive course in Kannada Grammar Acoustic characteristics of Kannada Technology and Grammar Dr. B. Sreedevi Syntactic patterns of Malayalam and Telugu Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Mallasseri Post position in a Dravidian Language; Malayala Vyakarana Padhangal.

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Library details of Department of Linguistics

The Reference-cum-lending Library is automated integrated management system library and is up-to-date with the latest books for high beamed research and learning for scholars. The department library has a reasonably good collection of books and back volumes of various research journals published from India and abroad. The total number of books in the library is well over 10000.The library has over 600 M.A dissertations, 400 term papers, 120 M.Phil dissertations and

132 Ph.D theses dealing with different aspects of linguistic theory and its application prepared by the students of this department. The library is fully computerized and the library automation is worked systematically. Internet facilities are also available.

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PROGRAMMES

M.A. Linguistics

M.A. Linguistics is conducted under credit and semester system. This course introduces the basic concepts of Linguistics and Applied linguistics such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and other branches of linguistics. Candidates who obtained their B.A./B.Sc./B.Com degree with 50% marks in part III optional main subject, including subsidiaries and appeared the common entrance examination (in any subject) conducted by the University of Kerala are eligible to apply for the M.A. Linguistics course (SC/ST candidates need only minimum)

Duration : 4 Semesters, each of six months.

FYUGP MINOR PROGRAM FOR UNDER GRADUATE STUDENTS

LINGUISTICS AND LANGUAGE TECHNOLOGY (MINOR)

Eligibility/Qualification : ALL MAJOR FOUR YEAR UNDER GRADUATE STUDENTS ARE ELIGIBLE

Seats : 30

SYLLABUS

M.Phil. Computational Linguistics (up to 2021)

This course is intended to be a basic introduction to the major areas of Computational linguistics. Formal and implementational details are

eschewed to the extent possible. The course is conducted under credit and semester system. The students have obtained post graduate degree in Computer Science, Computer Application, Linguistics or Engineering disciplines from the University of Kerala or a degree recognised as equivalent there to are eligible to apply.

Duration : 2 Semesters, each of six months.

Admission to the M.Phil Computational Linguistics shall be based on the marks obtained at the qualifying examination and in the entrance test for 3 hourse duration, the proportion of the marks being 50: 50

Ph.D in Linguistics

The department has a strong Ph.D programme with faculty to do research in most aspects of theoretical and applied linguistics. A minimum of 55% marks in the M.A degree examination in Linguistics or in applied Linguistics is fixed as eligibility requirements for registration as a PhD candidate. M.Phil degree in Linguistics is given due weightage if the candidate proceeds with the Ph.D programme. In addition to this, the department admits language teachers from colleges as M.Phil or Ph.D candidates under the faculty improvement programme of the UGC.

Short term Course in Functional Malayalam

Short term Course in Functional Malayalam (for foreigners)

Ph.D in Computational Linguistics

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Research details of Department of Linguistics

Promotes advanced research in all areas of Linguistics, all languages in general and Malayalam language in particular. Areas of Research Historical & Comparative linguistics Socio linguistics Translation studies Discourse Analysis and Stylistics Forensic Linguistics

Language Technology, Instrumental phonetics Language laboratory techniques Computational Linguistics Neuro-Linguistics Clinical Linguistics Psycholinguistics Regional, Social and Tribal DialectsLanguage Teaching, Educational Linguistics Genetical Linguistics Computational Linguistics Language and Media Documentation Linguistics, Diaspora Studies.

Research guides

Dr. Darwin L

Dr.S. Prema

Dr. Syam S.K.

50th ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTS

Dept. of Linguistics, University of Kerala,

Thiruvananthapuram 21-23 June 2023

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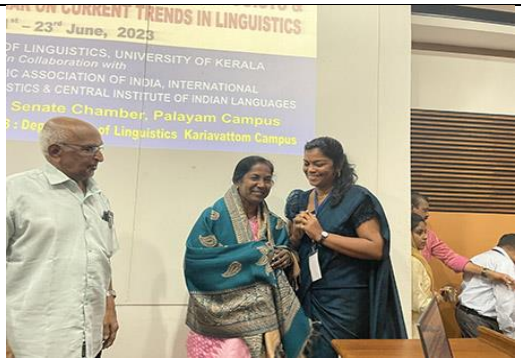
Inauguration

50th ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS &
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON CURRENT TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS
21st - 23rd June, 2023
DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF KERALA
In Collaboration with
DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTIC ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, INTERNATIONAL
SCHOOL OF DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS & CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES
Venue: 21st June 2023 : Senate Chamber, Palayam Campus
22nd & 23rd June 2023 : Department of Linguistics Kariavattom Campus

Felicitation


– 23rd June, 2023
OF LINGUISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF KERALA
In Collaboration with
IC ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, INTERNATIONAL
STICS & CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES
Senate Chamber, Palayam Campus
of Linguistics Kariavattom Campus

Book release

50th ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTS &
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON CURRENT TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS
21st – 23rd June, 2023
Organised by : DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF KERALA
In Collaboration with

Award Distribution

Participants Group

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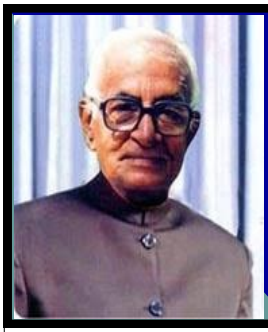

University of Delhi

International Expert in Linguistics

DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY
Knowledge is Power

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL

செம்மொழித் தமிழாய்வு மத்திய நிறுவனம்
केंद्रीय शास्त्रीय तमिळ संस्थान
CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL - CHENNAI

NSR100 Educational Trust

University of Delhi

https://www.du.ac.in/index.php?page=department-of-linguistics

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University <::> An Overview

The University of Delhi is a premier university of the country with a venerable legacy and international acclaim for highest academic standards, diverse educational programmes, distinguished faculty, illustrious alumni, varied co-curricular activities and modern infrastructure. Over the many years of its existence, the University has sustained the highest global standards and best practices in higher education. Its long-term commitment to nation building and unflinching adherence to universal human values are reflected in its motto: 'Nishtha Dhriti Satyam' 'निष्ठा धृति सत्यम्' (Dedication, Steadfastness and Truth).

Established in 1922 as a unitary, teaching and residential University by the Act of the then Central Legislative Assembly, a strong commitment to excellence in teaching, research and social outreach has made the University a role-model and trend setter for other universities. The President of India is the Visitor, the Vice-President is the Chancellor and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is the Pro-Chancellor of the University. Beginning with three colleges and 750 students, it has grown as one of the largest universities in India with 16 faculties, over 80 academic departments, an equal number of colleges and over seven lakh students. Over 500 programmes offered by the University are approved by Academic and Executive Councils, out of which 209 programmes are being considered for NAAC accreditation purpose. The rest being run in colleges are separately accredited.

Drawing students and faculty from across India and abroad, the University has emerged as a symbol of excellence, integrity and openness of mansa (thought), vaacha (speech) and karmana (action).

Sir Maurice Gwyer, the then Vice-Chancellor, realizing the importance of a distinguished faculty to act as role models, relentlessly searched for talent all over the country and roped in men of eminence to this University, such as Prof. D.S. Kothari in Physics, Prof. T.R. Sheshadri in Chemistry, Prof. P Maheshwari in Botany and Prof. M L Bhatia in Zoology.

Five Departments namely Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Sociology and History have been awarded the status of the Centres of Advanced Studies. These Centres of Advanced Studies have carved a niche for themselves as centres of excellence in teaching and research in their respective areas. In addition, a good number of University departments are also receiving grants under the Special Assistance Programme of the UGC in recognition of their outstanding academic work. 10 Departments (Germanic & Romance Studies, Hindi, Persian, Geography, Music, East Asian Studies, Anthropology, Mathematics, B.R.Ambedkar, M. I.L.) are getting grants under DRS, 2 Departments (Buddhist Studies, English) are getting grants under DSA, 3 Departments (English, Buddhist Studies, Social Work) are getting grants under AISHSS and 3 Departments (African Studies, East Asian Studies, Developing Countries Research Centre) are getting grants under Area Studies Programmes. Department of Adult, Continuing Education and Extension and Women's Studies & Development Centre of the University are also getting special funding from UGC. The University today boasts of as many as 15 big libraries apart from libraries in colleges. The University Science Instrumentation Centre (USIC) which is now situated close to the Physics and Chemistry Departments houses a number of sophisticated and high-end research instruments. These instruments are used quite frequently by Teachers and Research Scholars of postgraduate departments of the University as well as by many other institutions in Delhi and its neighbourhood. The University has recently laid fibre-optic network in the North and the South Campuses connecting all colleges and departments.

When the University of Delhi expanded in many directions to keep pace with a rapidly growing city, South Campus was established in 1973 to facilitate access for the residents of South Delhi. It moved to its present location on Benito Juarez Road, near Dhaula Kuan, in 1984. The Campus is now spread across 69 acres of green, hilly terrain and its buildings blend attractively with the natural surroundings. The various departments are located in the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Inter-disciplinary and Applied Sciences. S.P. Jain Centre for Management Studies is also located at the South Delhi Campus. Besides these, the Campus has a good library, a Health Centre, a Bank, a Post Office, DTC Pass Section and administrative and examination blocks. South Campus also provides some residential quarters for faculty members and the non-teaching staff. Outstation students are offered accommodation in three hostels.

Department of Linguistics

The Department of Linguistics was started in 1963 with Dr. Chandrasekhar as its head. Only a diploma course in Linguistics was offered in the beginning. The

Master's and Doctoral programmes were later introduced in 1966 when the noted Indian linguist Professor P.B. Pandit joined the Department. Dr. R.N. Srivastava joined the Department as a Professor in 1976 and subsequently an advanced diploma course in Applied Linguistics, and the M.Phil. programme, in place of the earlier M.Litt. programme were introduced in 1978 and 1979, respectively.

Recognizing its strength in its teaching programmes as well as in research, particularly in the areas of theoretical linguistics and applied linguistics, the Department has been accorded the status of Centre for Advanced Studies in Linguistics by the University Grants Commission w.e.f. 2010-11. The department has been fortunate in attracting linguists trained in excellent academic institutions located in India and abroad. The significant number of international scholars from prestigious academic institutions seeking academic affiliation with the Department and the number of students admitted to the Department from various countries, indicate the international academic recognition that the department enjoys. The fact that a number of students of the Department have been selected by premier Universities in the US and Europe in the last few years for pursuing doctoral research further speaks of the academic reputation of the Department.

A major feature of our Linguistics Programme is that unlike most other linguistics departments elsewhere in the country it offers teaching and research in a variety of diverse areas, representing both theoretical and empirical orientations in equal measure; the department has maintained this balance over time. The other strength of the departments is its work on a variety of languages, particularly Tibeto-Burman and Indo-Aryan languages, and to some extent on Dravidian and Munda languages. The Department attracts students from diverse linguistic backgrounds. The constant supply of students from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds from across the country has ensured continuation of research on various language families of India and abroad.

All major areas of Linguistics, like Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, Historical Linguistics, etc. are dealt with efficiently at levels of the programme in terms of teaching and research.

The Department has had the privilege of having Professors like (Late) Prem Singh, (Late) A.K. Sinha, K.V.Subbarao, R.K. Agnihotri, Ravinder Gargesh, R.C. Sharma, Tista Bagchi, who superannuated from the Department after distinguished service. Other eminent Indian linguists who have taught at the Department include Prof. B.G. Mishra (ex-Director of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra), Prof. C.J. Daswani, and Prof. C. Ramarao. In addition, many linguists of

international repute have over the years been associated with the Department in various capacities. These include:

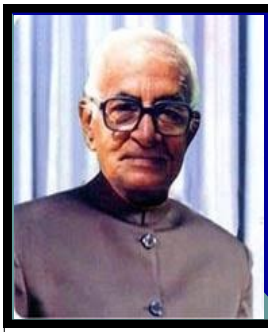
Professors Gordon Fairbanks, Robert B. Lees, Gerald Kelly, Jame D McCawley, Jean Aitchison, Charles Kisseberth, Frankin C. Southworth, Richard Mckee, Yamuna Kachru, George Lakoff, Peter Trudgill, Alice Davison, Peter Hook, Hans Hock, J.D. Singh, H.S. Ananthanarayana, Rajendra Singh, Kashi Wali, K.S. Yadurajan, J.P.S. Oberoi, Andre Beteille, Sisir Kumar Das, B. Jernudd, J. Neustupny, Peter Austin, Colin P. Masia, Norman H. Zide, Tor A. Afarli, and Ljudmila Khoklova. The Department has also had the privilege of inviting eminent scholars such as Noam Chomsky, M.A.K. Halliday, John Gumperz, Andre Martinet, David Abercormbie, George Cardona, Ashok Kelkar, Eric Hamp, Peter Ladefoged, Howard Lasnik, Rajesh Bhat, Tor. A. Afarli, G.Nickel, R.M.W. Dixon, R. Posner, Braj B. Kachru, Y. Kachru and others. The Department also had the honour of organizing the golden jubilee celebrations of the Linguistics Society of India and the Decennial celebrations of the Dravidian Linguistics Association in addition to several summer institutes, seminars and conferences.

Department of Indian Languages & Literary Studies

The Department of Indian Languages and Literary Studies was established in the year 1961. It runs Master Programmes in Bengali, Comparative Indian Literature and Tamil, and Certificate - Diploma - Advanced Diploma courses in 11 Indian Languages. The research programme in the field of Comparative Indian Literature, Folklore and Indian Languages and Literature, initiated by the Department, have drawn the attention of scholars from India and abroad. The Department has produced a good number of scholars in these fields during these years. The Master programme in Comparative Indian Literature has also come to limelight for its unique design and its relevance in the multi-lingual and multi-cultural situation of India, where a wide variety of literatures are produced in different languages.

Department has also undertaken various initiatives under the ongoing UGC DRS assistance. Under this scheme, the thrust areas are: Comparative Indian Literature, Translation Studies and Indian Folklore and Tribal lore. A series of National level seminars on these thrust areas have been organized during these years and few volumes are also to be published soon.

The Department celebrated its Golden Jubilee in the year 2010-11.



Tamil University

International Expert in Linguistics

DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY
Knowledge is Power

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL
செம்மொழித் தமிழாய்வு மத்திய நிறுவனம்
केंद्रीय शास्त्रीय तमिल संस्थान
CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL - CHENNAI

NSR100 Educational Trust

TAMIL UNIVERSITY

https://www.tamiluniversity.ac.in/english/

A well-known linguist and a consummate administrator **Dr. V.I.Subramoniam was the first Vice-Chancellor**. It was he who planned and systematically developed the University in its initial stages. Nine Vice-Chancellors, who succeeded him in all these 35 years have contributed their valuable services in the upkeep and maintenance of this autonomous institution.

VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

Vision

- To analyze and identify the contribution of Tamil culture to the mosaic of Indian Culture
- To reconstruct and revive the scientific thoughts, intellectual achievements and the outstanding industrial knowledge of the ancient Tamils for the use of the contemporary society.
- To study the grammatical and linguistic theories of Tamil language. To study the structure of Tamil language and the potentiality of Tamil Language. To create modern methods for language teaching.

- To translate rare books of Tamil into other languages and vice versa. To preserve and publish Tamil inscriptions, palm-leaf manuscripts, rare-paper manuscripts and rare books.
- To publish encyclopedias related to literature, grammar, science and technical glossary and Philosophy in Tamil.
- To recover and publish the lost cultural components of Tamil and the historical monuments through systematic research.
- To facilitate research on the cultural impacts of the Tamil Diaspora and the foreign relations of Tamizhakam.

Mission

The mission of the University is to further the advancement of high level learning and research on Tamil language, literature and culture. The focus is not just on existence, but on excellence in all fields of knowledge for the benefit of the society.

TAMIL UNIVERSITY
THANJAVUR
VISION
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To reconstruct and revive the scientific thoughts, intellectual achievements and the outstanding industrial knowledge of the Ancient Tamils for the use of the Contemporary Society.
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CORE VALUES
To enhance graduate attributes such as quality and enhanced understanding that a student should develop as part of the learning process are taken care by Tamil University's vision and mission and its Motto 'Ulluvathellam Uyarvullal' (Aim Higher Always).

Core Values

The core values and graduate attributes such as quality and enhanced understanding that a student should develop as part of the learning

process are taken care by Tamil University's vision and mission, and its motto 'Ulluvathellam Uyarvullal' (Aim Higher Always).

Professionalism and Ethics

Tamil university believes in inculcating professional values and ethical behaviour. The core values found in the ancient Tamil texts are disseminated among the public and students through programmes, discourses and lectures.

Advanced Level Research and Enquiries

'Wisdom is finding the validity and truth of the information, whatever is its source' is one of the maxims of the Tamil poet saint Thiruvalluvar. Tamil University seeks to search for the advanced level of knowledge in the fields of arts, humanities, social sciences and sciences. Tamil University undertakes advanced level of research on Tamil Language, literature, culture and various universal disciplines. The spirit of enquiry is instilled among the students and researchers.

Preservation of Language, Cultural and Heritage

Tamil University takes efforts to research on and spread the ideas relevant to the contemporary context found in the ancient Tamil texts. Tamil University believes in the protection of various traditional knowledge systems, language and culture through several measures.

Scientific Research Methods, Information Technology and Latest Technologies

Tamil University aims to use scientific approach and methods in its research activities. It also adopts the latest technology in research, and presentation of information to all sections of the society.

Application Oriented Research and Action

Tamil University promotes application-oriented research and action for the benefits of society in the contemporary context.

Social Responsibility and Empowering the Poor

Tamil University believes that it has social responsibility to educate the people from all walks of life, especially those from the rural background and poorer sections of the society. Its student profile reflects its social responsibility.

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HISTORY

Knowledge and intelligence are the essential qualities that distinguish a human being from other living creatures. While intelligence is innate, and in-born, knowledge is acquired. But both these noble qualities are motivated, nourished and cultured in academic bodies. These institutions of higher learning are widely known as Universities. Ancient India with its hoary tradition and glorious past has a claim to have had a Sanskrit college during the reign of Pallavas in the sixth century A.D. and much earlier a University at Nalanda in the north of India. Much later in the 19th century, there arose the reputed Madras, Bombay and Calcutta Universities during the British paramountcy in India. So, the concept of organised academic learning through the Universities is neither strange nor new to India. Even before the second millennium A.D., there had been Senatus Academicus known as First, Second and Third 'CHANKAM **(Assembly of Poets)'** for the growth and development of Tamil, the oldest of the Dravidian languages in India.

The Tamil language, in the south of India is known for its antiquity, its richness of vocabulary and its great classical literature. For a long time, its depth, uniqueness and glory were not known to the world outside.

Great orientalists such as Max Mueller, Keith and even Edwin Arnold identified the literature of India with Sanskrit only. It is this woeful neglect of Tamil in the British period that motivated a confluence of veteran Tamil scholars at Thanjavur to think in terms of starting an exclusive university for the development and growth Tamil as early as 23rd of August, 1925. These scholarly samaritans opened an account also in the Imperial Bank at Trichinopoly in the name of the proposed Tamil University. But perhaps due to the lack of official patronage of the government, this glorious plan did not materialise.

That noble aspiration in post-independent India was given a concrete shape in September, 1981. The Location of the Tamil University was chosen to be in the outskirts of Thanjavur. This ancient capital of the later Chola dynasty and the granary of the South as it is known from time immemorial, was happily accepted as the site of the University. The Tamil Nadu State Assembly unanimously passed the Tamil University Act in the second week of September 1981 and the first Vice-Chancellor took office a week later, The University Grants Commission accorded a statutory recognition to the university in 1983.

The aims and objectives of this unitary type of university comprise a higher research in Tamilology and advanced study in various other allied branches such as Linguistics, Translation, Lexicography, Music, Drama and Manuscriptology. But this pure research-oriented University introduced academic research by offering M.Phil and Ph.D programmes in 1992 for a few disciplines such as Language, Literature, Translation, Sculpture, History and Architecture. Due to the public demand, even Post graduate programmes had to be included in June 2003.

To speak of the academic outline of the Tamil University, mention may be made of the five faculties, headed by the Deans each.

The Faculty of Arts consists of the Departments of Sculpture , Music and Drama.

The Faculty of Manuscriptology consists of the Departments of Rare paper Manuscripts, Palm Leaf Manuscripts, Epigraphy, Archeoloy and maritime history & Marine Archeology.

The Faculty of Developing Tamil includes the Departments of Tamil Studies in Foreign countries, Translation,Lexicography and socialogy.

The Language Faculty with major disciplines such as Literature, Linguistics, Folklore, School of Indian Languages, School of Philosophy and Tribal Studies.

The Faculty of Science has got in its fold the Departments of Siddha Medicine,Ancient Science, Earth Sciences, Architecture and the Computer Science.

The functions of each of the Department noted above and briefly enumerated in the order in which they are serialised below.

Both under the Departments and various projects funded by University Grants Commission, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Department of Science and Technology, etc. various Encyclopaedias ,Dictionaries and Compendiums have been compiled and published by the University in the last 35 years of service.

- Encyclopaedia of Humanities 15 vols
- Encyclopaedia of Science – 19 Vols.
- Encyclopaedia of the Temples in TamilNadu – 3 Vols.
- Encyclopaedia of Drama – 3 Vols.
- Greater Tamil Lexicon – 7 Vols.
- A Dictionary of Cankam Literature- 7 vols

- Compendium of Cankam Literature (with English Translation halfway through)
- Translation of Medical and Engineering Texts into Tamil (Fifteen each)

The Publication Department of the University, with its latest laser type printing press has brought out more than 400 and above publications which includes research works, anthologies and translations contributed by the staff. A monthly Bulletin each in English and Tamil disseminate the news of various activities of the University. Two Quarterlies, the Tamil Kalai in Tamil and Tamil Civilization in English are the research journals published by the Department.

There are about fifty five endowments instituted by Philanthropists for various faculties to arrange lectures and also for printing them. The Hindu Religious and charitable Endowment Department of the Government of TamilNadu have earmarked a huge sum of Fifteen lakhs of rupees to conduct religious philosophy seminars and research publications under the aegis of the School of Philosophy.

Administration

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu is Ex-officio Chancellor of the University. Thiru K. Pandiarajan, Minister for Tamil Official Language and Tamil Culture of Tamil Nadu, its Pro-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor is nominated by the Chancellor for a term of three years under statutorily recongised rules and regulations. **A well-known linguist and a consummate administrator Dr. V.I.Subramoniam was the first Vice-Chancellor**. It was he who planned and systematically developed the University in its initial stages. Nine Vice-

Chancellors, who succeeded him in all these 35 years have contributed their valuable services in the upkeep and maintenance of this autonomous institution.

The Registrar, a chief administrative Officer with a team of his officials and clerical staff maintains the day-to-day administration of the University.

Location of the Campus and facilities

The University is situated in a very large of about 850 acres, generously granted by the State government of Tamil Nadu. Huge buildings and blocks meant for the administrative departments are located in the campus. The administrative block with its imposing structure and a 'gopuram'motif is a sight to see even from the National Highway connecting Thanjavur with Trichirapalli. No less is the magnificence of the University Library, the edifice of which will remind the onlookers of the glorious Indian Parliament at New Delhi. The Karikalan Gallery, built on the occasion of the World Tamil Conference is capable of accomodating about 800 people.

The Language Block, women's hostel, boy's hostel, Guest House and an open air theatre are the other landmarks of the campus. The residential quarters for the Vice-Chancellor, for Professors, Lecturers and for the ministerial staff are all located on the other side of the National Highway.

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ACHIEVEMENTS

Research Activities

Pioneering research activities on Tamil Language and Culture

- Hundred of Research Projects on Tamil language and culture funded by various international, national and state organizations such as UGU, CSIR, ICHR, ASI, INSA, ICSSR, NISTADS, CICT, Ford Foundation and CIIL, in addition to the support from the Government of Tamil Nadu,have been completed.
- Hundreds of international, national and state level conferences, seminars, workshops and training programmes have been organised to disseminate and generate knowledge and new ideas.
- Seventy endowments have been established for the generation of new ideas and dissemination of knowledge through lectures, student fellowships and awards.
- More than 5000 texts of palm leaf manuscripts have been collected and are preserved in the University.
- Several aspects of Tamil language, literature, culture, art and architecture, fine arts have been researched by the faculty of the university
- Important Tamil Brahmi inscriptions and archaeological sites have been discovered by the faculty and students of the university
- Ministry of Earth Sciences, Govt of India has identified the Department of Industries and Earth Sciences as nodal centre for research activites on placer mineral deposits.
- Many important archaeological sites such as Vallam, Periyapattinam, Kodumanal, Tandikkudy and Nagapattinam have been excavated by the University

Publications

for the People and Scholarly World

- 17 volumes – Science Encyclopaedia (in Tamil)

- 17 volumes – Humanities Encyclopaedia (in Tamil)
- Greater Tamil Lexicon
- Concordance of Sangam Tamil Literature
- Dictionary of Technical Terms in Tamil
- More than 500 Books on various subjects in Tamil

Education and Award of Degrees

Empowering students from Rural and Poor Socio-economic Background, and Focus on Education through Mother Tongue

Hundreds of PhDs,Hundreds of M.Phil. Graduates,Thousands of Post-Graduates,Students of Tamil University

Programmes for Government Officers

For Promoting Tamil as administrative Language

Tamil Language Coaching program for IAS and IPS officers

Programmes for non-Resident Indians

Training Programmes on Tamil Language and Culture for Malaysian Scholars and Students

Public Outreach

- Caring for the Public; Creating awareness and understanding among the public on Tamil Culture and Heritage
- Exhibitions and awareness programmes for the Public on Tamil culture
- NSS program for Public welfare
- Library with 170,000 books for the benefit of the public, scholars and students
- TMI_5777
- Museum for public awareness on archaeology, culture and heritage

Social Justice

Empowering the students from the rural and poor socio-economic background

- Special Coaching for SC, ST, BC and Minority Students
- Coaching for UGC, IAS and UGC NET Exams

Infrastructure

- Campus covering more than 800 acres
- Herbal Garden
- Karikalan Arangam with a seating capacity of 1000 persons
- Open-air Play ground
- Centre for Performing Arts

- Indoor Gymnasium with modern equipment
- Hostel Facilities for students
- Eco friendly non-polluted atmosphere

Centre for Distance Education

Promoting Tamil Language Education all over the world

- B.A. & M.A. and B.Sc. & M.Sc. Courses
- Diploma and certificate course in rare disciplines such as music and performing arts

Affiliated Institutions for Research Degrees

- International Institute of Tamil Studies, Chennai
- Pondicherry Institute of Linguistics and Culture, Pondicherry
- Association and Memorandum of Understanding
- Tamil University networks with several International, National and State Institutions for the promotion of research activities.

Awards Offered by the University

Karikalan Award for Foreign Tamil Literature (Mustafa Endowment)

Extension Activities

To involve the students in the welfare activities connected with the public, the National Service Scheme (NSS) has been started in this University and it is involved various extension activities for the benefit of the society. Many number of community and social service activities such as blood donation, blood grouping, eye testing, eye screening etc., are being carried out through NSS of this University. General medical camps are also being held. Awareness on Disaster Management, Self defense and enhancement of Memory technique are also taught to them.

Yoga training is also given to them. Nearly 200 student volunteers of this University are actively involved in the activities executed by the NSS.

The NSS Unit of this University has adopted Neelagiri Vattam village near Thanjavur and is conducting 10 days' camp every year.

Documentation of Modi Manuscript

Academic Programmes (Regular)
PG Courses

- M.A. Tamil
- M.A. Applied linguistics
- M.A. History, art & culture
- M.A. Temple administration, tourism & philosophy
- M.A. History & archaeology
- M.A. Tamilology, folklore & culture
- M.A. Music
- M.A. Applied tamilology9.
- M.A. Social science
- M.A. Tamilology & history of editing
- M.Sc. Environmental science
- M.Sc. Computer science

Research Degrees

- M.Phil and PhD. Programmes under all departments

Diploma and Certificate Courses

- Diploma and certificate courses in are offered in various subjects.

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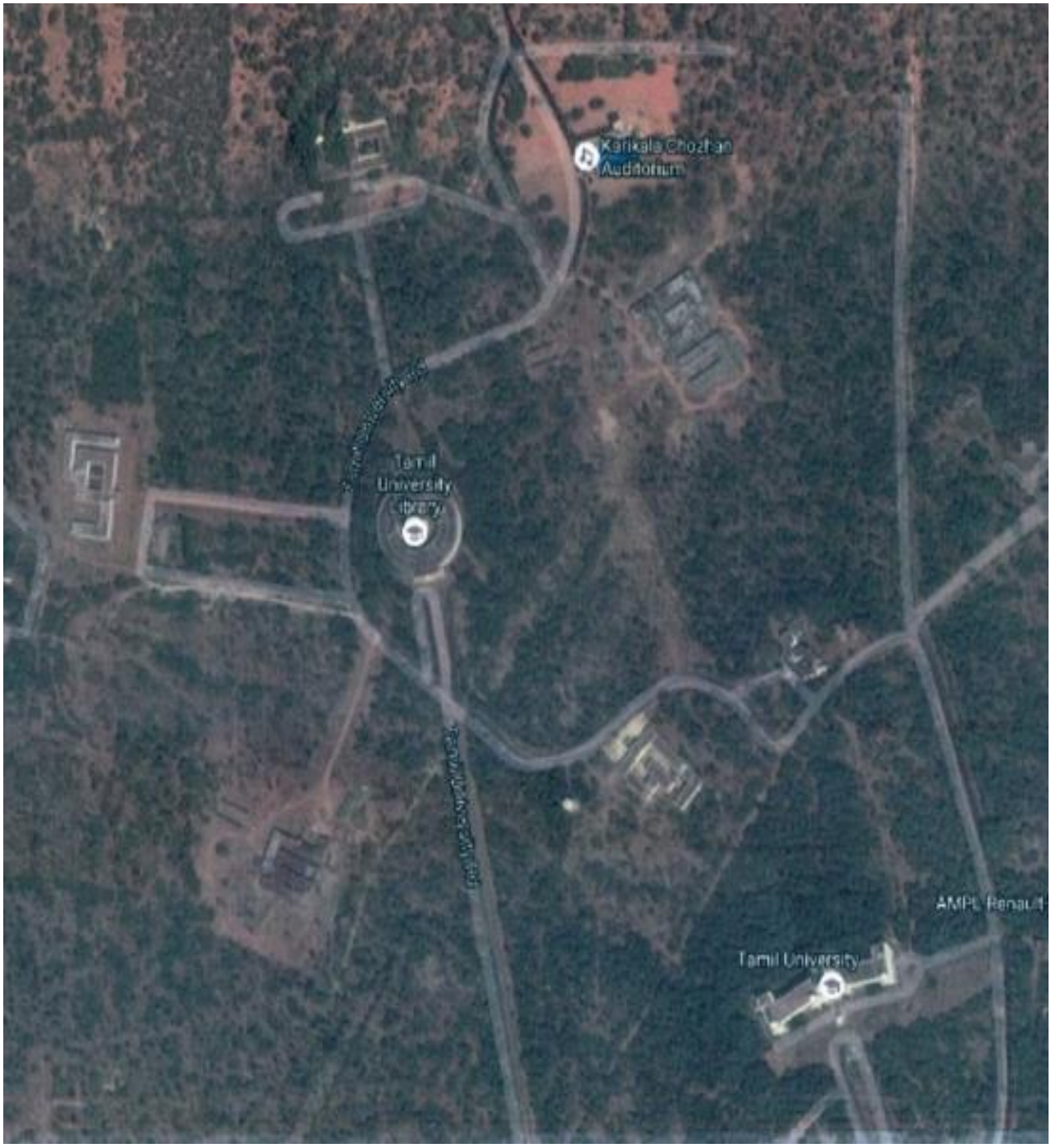
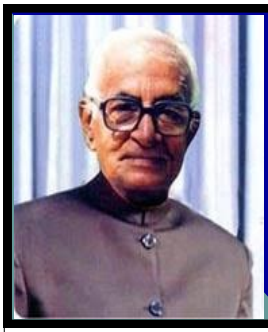
CAMPUS MAP

தமிழர் பண்பாட்டகம்

Buildings in the shape of letters ‘த’ ‘மி’ ‘ழ்’ ‘நா’ ‘டு’ in Tamil university campus



ARIAL VIEW OF TAMIL UNIVERSITY



Dravidian University

International Expert in Linguistics

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Knowledge is Power

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NSR100 Educational Trust

Dravidian University

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ద్రావిడ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం, కుప్పం

Dravidian University

An Inter-State University

Re-accredited by "NAAC" with "B" Grade with CGPA of 2.43/4.0 (2nd Cycle)

Dravidian University, the brainchild of the late Padma Shri Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao Garu, former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, legendary film artist, humanist, and visionary, was established in 1997 with the aim of promoting Dravidian languages, history, and culture. His vision, initiative, and foresight were clearly reflected in the establishment of the university in Kuppam, a confluence of three states—Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. He succeeded in involving the neighboring states of Kerala and Puducherry in the noble cause of unearthing the hidden treasures of Dravidian languages, folklore, tribal studies, history, archaeology, literature, philosophy, herbal sciences, and technology through teaching and research.

The university has been serving the cause of higher education in this underdeveloped region with the support and cooperation of the participating state governments.

Shri VI Subramoniam was the first Pro-Chancellor.

Vision

The ultimate goal of the Dravidian University is to foster and strengthen national integration through a wider knowledge and understanding of Dravidian languages, literature, culture, sciences and technology. Dravidian University sees language as an opportunity for self-discovery and mother tongue as the foundation to bring about a paradigm shift in education. The University promotes translation, comparative cultural studies, visual and performing arts while respecting diversity and resisting homogenization.

Mission

To be a premier institution in India and abroad dedicated to unearthing, preserving, and promoting the rich cultural and intellectual heritage of Dravidian languages. The University is committed to sustaining excellence in teaching, research, and innovation by fostering interdisciplinary and comparative studies that transcend socio-linguistic, cultural, and geographical boundaries. It aims to nurture critical inquiry,

scholarly engagement, and creative expression while empowering students and researchers to contribute meaningfully to society through knowledge dissemination, translation initiatives, and community outreach. By integrating traditional wisdom with modern perspectives, the University strives to serve as a global hub for Dravidian studies and inclusive higher education.

Objectives

To promote national integration and the integrated development of the human personalities through its policies and programmes.

- To work for an integrated development of Dravidian languages, both written and spoken, including the Tribal languages of the Dravidian family.
- To impart instruction and training at very high levels in Dravidian languages, literature and culture related art and crafts and allied subjects with an indigenous thrust.
- To advance and disseminate learning and knowledge by diverse means, including the use of new and advanced communication technologies.
- To cooperate with, and seek the cooperation of other Universities and institutions of higher learning, professional bodies and organizations for such purposes as the University considers necessary.

- To take up extension activities with special emphasis on rural development so as to make the benefits of the work done by the University reach educational institutions throughout the country.

- To impart training to those residing within and beyond India who desire to study Dravidian languages, literature, culture and modern sciences, medicine, engineering, technology and allied subjects.

- To translate books of other languages into Dravidian languages according to the needs in consonance with the objectives of the University and also to translate books from the Dravidian languages into other languages.

- To develop Dravidian languages as vehicles of modern knowledge and media of instruction.

Core Values

The University shall:

- Be open, inclusive, and accessible to all individuals irrespective of religion, ethnicity, caste, gender, language, or place of birth, fostering equality, dignity, and mutual respect.

- Promote national integration and social harmony by nurturing cultural understanding, ethical values, and the integrated development of human personality through academic, research, and extension activities.

- Uphold academic excellence, intellectual freedom, and integrity in teaching, learning, and research, encouraging critical thinking and innovation.

- Advance and disseminate knowledge through diverse and inclusive means, including interdisciplinary approaches and the effective use of modern and advanced communication technologies.

- Preserve, promote, and revitalize Dravidian languages, literature, culture, and heritage while engaging with global knowledge systems.
- Encourage social responsibility, community engagement, and sustainable development to ensure that education contributes meaningfully to society.

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Objectives of the Practice

The Dravidian University Act, 1997 envisages the development of Dravidian languages including Tribal languages, literature, culture, and the dissemination of knowledge. In tune with these guidelines, Dravidian University has established **Anusrijana (Translation Bureau)** and **Prasaaranga (Publication Wing)**.

These institutions undertake translations and publications in all major languages including English, with the objective of introducing the genius of Dravidian culture to the rest of the world. Anusrijana translates canonical texts from Dravidian languages and publishes them through Prasaaranga.

Prasaaranga publishes quality research works by eminent writers and runs scholarly journals, thereby contributing to the academic enrichment of Dravidian studies.

The Context

The University intends to incorporate the Dravidian component in all courses of Humanities and Social Sciences. The non-availability of

classical texts and printed material related to oral traditions and unwritten Dravidian languages has been a serious limitation.

Hence, the University felt the need to get such texts printed and translated. The historic mission started in 2007 resulted in the publication of 28 books, which include unpublished manuscripts.

In addition to encyclopaedias, monographs, glossaries, and descriptive studies, Prasaaranga has published works on folk literature, culture, history, philosophy, religion, anthropology, sociology, political science, popular science, and daily household activities.

The Practice

To unveil unity in Dravidian culture, Anusrijana has taken up translations among Dravidian languages extensively. The University strongly believes that national integrity will be achieved only through emotional integrity and cultural unity.

Translation of works among Dravidian languages such as Telugu, Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, and Tulu is undertaken along with English. One standard book in one language is translated into other languages and vice versa, thereby facilitating knowledge transfer from one language to another.

The University, through interaction with scholars working in Dravidian languages, identifies scholarly manuscripts, gets them edited, prepares press copies, and publishes them. If manuscripts are relevant and useful for other Dravidian languages, the University arranges for their translation into those languages.

Anusrijana identifies canonical works in other languages to transform that genius to the rest of the world and searches for competent bilingual scholars and translators who could undertake the translation.

The University also endeavours to identify quality research works done in other universities and institutions on various Dravidian languages, literature, and oral literature, and contacts the researchers to obtain necessary permissions.

As the motto of Dravidian University is to bring out only quality research work, the manuscripts collected through the above process are sent to two experts in the field for evaluation. If recommended, the editorial wing immediately undertakes preparation of press copies and sends them for printing.

In this entire process, teachers are actively involved. The best manuscripts of Dravidian University teachers are also considered for publication.

Evidence of Success

As the books published by Prasaaranga reflect high academic quality, they have received appreciation from scholars throughout the country. Eminent scholars such as V.I. Subramonyam, V.A.K. Ranga Rao, Bh. Krishna Murti, C. Narayana Reddy, P.S. Subrahmanyam, and Iravatham Mahadevan have offered valuable comments on these publications.

Scholars of international repute, including Prof. Bh. Krishna Murti and Prof. P.S. Subrahmanyam, have published their works through Prasaaranga. The renowned American scholar Prof. Andres Sjöberg

submitted her manuscript titled *"Dravidian Language and Culture"* for publication.

To familiarise tribal lore and culture to the rest of the world, Prasaaranga published monographs under the Tribal Series, including Myasabedas, Bairas, Medas (Karnataka); Kattunaicken, Adiyan, Irula, Kanikkar, Aranadan (Kerala); and Kunubis: Marati Nayaka (Karnataka Tribes).

Other notable publications include *Koraga Grammar*, *A Comparative Grammar of the Gondi Dialects*, *Descriptive Grammar of the Kui Language*, and *Pre and Proto-Historic Andhra Pradesh up to 500 B.C.*, published in collaboration with the A.P. History Congress.

So far, Prasaaranga has published 281 books in six languages, including 70 translation works (English – 23, Telugu – 12, Kannada – 18, Tulu – 1, Tamil – 11, Malayalam – 5).

Dravidian University proudly declares that it is the only university to have published 12 books in the Tulu language and to have an exclusive Department of Tulu and Translation Studies.

Prasaaranga also initiates academic projects such as Vajrakosam (Telugu–Telugu Dictionary) and Telugu Karadeepika, which are highly useful for students preparing for competitive examinations.

Additionally, Prasaaranga publishes four bi-annual journals: **Dravida Bharati (Telugu)**, **Dravida Kasturi (Kannada)**, **Dravida Malar (Tamil)**, and **Dravida Dhvani (Malayalam)**.

Problems Encountered and Resources Required

There is a dearth of good translators in all major Dravidian languages, which has become a limitation for the further progress of translation activities. The absence of experts in translation studies also creates difficulties in scrutinising manuscripts.

To overcome this hurdle, the University conducts seminars and workshops exclusively on translation, helping identify competent translators.

Selling and distribution of scholarly books remains a challenge due to limited demand. Despite financial constraints, the University continues its historic mission of disseminating Dravidian genius to the rest of the world.

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School of Comparative Literature and Translation Studies

About

The School of Comparative Dravidian Literature and Translation Studies was established to explore and celebrate the richness of the five major southern Dravidian languages: Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, and Tulu. Each of these languages is studied in depth within their respective departments. The school includes the Department of English and Communications, which aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of international literature. This integration ensures that students gain a well-rounded

education, appreciating both the regional linguistic heritage and the global literary landscape. Through this multidisciplinary approach, the school fosters a deeper appreciation of the diverse linguistic and literary traditions of the Dravidian languages while also equipping students with the skills to engage with literature on an international scale.

Vision

- To be a beacon of excellence in the study and promotion of Dravidian languages and literature, fostering a deep appreciation for the linguistic and cultural heritage of Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam,and Tulu.
- The School aims to create a vibrant academic community that bridges the richness of regional literary traditions with the vast expanse of international literature, empowering our students to become global citizens with a profound understanding of the world's diverse linguistic and literary landscapes.

Mission

- The mission is to advance the study of Dravidian languages and their literature through research,

teaching, and community engagement. This encompasses Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, and Tulu, with the objective of enhancing cross-cultural understanding and global awareness.

- The mission supports research dedicated to preserving Dravidian literary heritage and integrating it with global literary traditions. The institution aims to equip students with critical thinking skills for successful careers and to actively engage communities in promoting Dravidian culture.
- The goal is to become a leading center for Comparative Dravidian Literature and Translation Studies, fostering the development of new scholars and enthusiasts.

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Department of Tamil

The Department of Tamil and Translation Studies established in December 2005 with the following aims and objectives:

1. Developing Tamil Studies in relation to other major languages of the Dravidian family.

2. Developing modern application of language studies with specific emphasis on the present day job market.
3. Focus upon the comparative aspects of Dravidian Literature and Heritage.
4. Imparting special training in translation activity.

Department of Telugu

The Department is offering **Ph.D., P.G. (M.A. Telugu)**, **Soft Skills (P.G II & III Semester)** and Telugu language paper for U.G. The Department provides comparative perspectives of learning by juxtaposing, comparing and contrasting literature across cultures and languages.

As per its goals and objectives, the Department has carried out teaching and research activities to disseminate knowledge in the backdrop of **Dravidian language, literature and culture**. It is a cherished goal of the Department to break new ground by designing innovative techniques in teaching and research, especially since most students come from rural backgrounds and regional-medium education.

The Department aims to orient students toward regional and local cultures by incorporating Dravidian writings in Telugu

translations without affecting the conventional canon. To enhance knowledge and practical exposure, e-classroom teaching, hands-on training, folklore museum visits, archive studies, manuscript understanding, and e-library usage have been introduced. The syllabus has been periodically revised and approved in the **Board of Studies (BoS)**.

Department of Kannada

The Department was established in November 2005. At present it has two Professors and one Associate Professor. The Department is offering P.G. (M.A. Kannada), Ph.D. programmes. The Department of Kannada Language and Translation Studies is the only one full-fledged Department which exists in Andhra Pradesh and also outside Karnataka.

The Department of Kannada Language and Translation Studies wants to achieve excellence both in teaching and research. It is the cherished goal of the Department to break new grounds by designing innovative techniques in teaching and research which are hardly attempted elsewhere, as most of the students joining the courses come from rural backgrounds and regional medium.

The uniqueness of this University is upheld by the Kannada Language and Translation Studies through its teaching and research programmes as well as publication works. The M.A. and Ph.D. programmes of this Department have Dravidian cultural content for which special core courses are being prepared.

Kannada study is no longer limited to traditional approaches. The curriculum includes Classical Literature, Prosody, Grammar, Indian and Western Poetics, Folklore, Dravidian Linguistics, Tribal Studies, Theatre, Textual Criticism, Literary Criticism, Epigraphy, Religion, Linguistics, Manuscriptology, Translation Studies, Dravidian Philosophy, Dravidian Literature, Dravidian Culture, Research Methodology, Cultural Studies, Women Studies, Area Studies, Ethnic Studies, Postmodernism and more.

The Department provides comparative perspectives of learning by juxtaposing, comparing and contrasting literatures across cultures and languages so that students are prepared for the present competitive world.

One of the main objectives of the Department is to orient students towards regional and local cultures by incorporating

Dravidian writing in translations without affecting the conventional canon.

The Department encourages translation of Indian texts into other languages and regularly undertakes translation work with well-defined aims to reach wider audiences.

In consonance with the objectives of Dravidian University, the Department undertakes the responsibility of translation and publication of canonical Dravidian texts into Kannada and Kannada texts into other Dravidian languages.

Department of Malayalam

The department of Malayalam Language and Translation studies was established in 2007. The Department is engaged in teaching Malayalam language and literature (M.A, Certificate and Diploma courses), translation of texts from other Dravidian languages into Malayalam and research in comparative linguistics and literature.

Department of Tulu

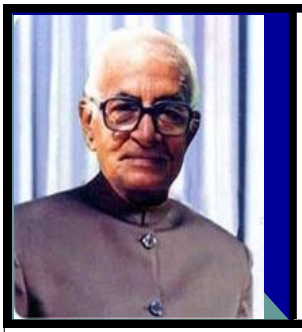
The **Department of Tulu Language and Translation Studies** was established in the year **2007**. The Department is

purely **research-oriented** and offers **M.Phil., Ph.D., Certificate and Diploma courses**.

The Department is one of the **five major Dravidian language departments** and aims at fulfilling the academic and cultural endeavors of the University through teaching, research, and translation activities.

Objectives

- To plan and develop suitable teaching programmes in Tulu for Indians and foreigners.
- To teach Tulu at various academic levels.
- To conduct research programs leading to the award of M.Phil. and Ph.D. in Tulu.
- To undertake research projects on Tulu language, culture, and literature.
- To produce course materials such as syllabus, teacher guidelines, and learning resources.
- To undertake translations between Tulu and other Dravidian languages.



International School of Dravidian Linguistics

International Expert in Linguistics

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INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS

https://www.ijdl.org/Html/ISDL.htm

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS

This is the nucleus organization, nursed by late Prof. V.I. Subramoniam with unremitting care over more than three decades.

One of the pioneers in the academic study of Dravidian Languages and cultures, **Professor V.I. Subramoniam** was convinced of the need to establish a complex of institutions devoted to research into and authoritative publications on this family of languages and the people who spoke them. For him, to think was to act. After a brilliant academic career in the Annamalai University and the U.S.A., he became the Head of the Department of Tamil at the University of Kerala at an early age. Subsequently, he founded and headed the Department of Linguistics in this University. Supported by a set of bright young students in whom he inspired the same passion for academic research, he founded this set of institutions. He was the guiding spirit, and through indefatigable effort, he built them up, over

a period of 37 years. His loss is recent, but we who are here continue to strive to fulfil his vision.

The International School of Dravidian Linguistics is the sibling with the brains. It is headed by the Honorary Director and engages in the in-depth study of Linguistic and cultural aspects of the Dravidian identity. There is a complex of buildings housing the Library, the Computer Centre, the Bengali Museum, the Tribal Museum, the Speech Laboratory, the Language Laboratory and several other facilities. The faculty is recruited strictly on the basis of invitation, as decided by the Council of Direction.

The International School of Dravidian Linguistics (ISDL), Thiruvananthapuram, is the brainchild of VI Subramaniam, an eminent linguist and one of the pioneers in the academic study of Dravidian languages and culture. Founded in 1977, the 27-acre institute is dedicated to research in the field of linguistics, presaging the need to preserve the Dravidian languages — Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Kannada and Tulu — in their most pristine form.

The institute aims at producing Dravidian linguistics who know the region's folklore, folk literature, speech variations and cultural history. "Our main objective is to initiate advanced study and research in all aspects of Dravidian

language, art, history, philosophy, culture and religion," says Naduvattom Gopalakrishnan, senior fellow at the institute. The school is backed by grants from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

M Rama, the institute's director says that the linguists act as a bridge between the rich cultures of the language families. "Very few know that linguists are a much sought-after group. There are a lot of hidden gems in languages. To unearth them and familiarise the common man with such work, we need genuine language experts. Only a trained linguist can translate a work and also preserve its essence," he says.

ISDL conducts fellowship programmes for research scholars in September. The scholars live on campus and undertake projects in different facets of language. An expert academic committee reviews the projects and awards fellowships to the scholars. Orientation and refresher courses spanning three months in Dravidian languages are also offered by the institute. The students from other states are given training in different languages and certificates will be issued at the end of the three-month course. "Learning of languages is not something that has to be despised. Language is the major factor that binds different people and cultures," offers Gopalakrishnan.

The school has already produced a three-volume Dravidian encyclopaedia and has also published a series of monographs on grammatical theories of Dravidian languages. The library has over 30,000 books, national and

international linguistic journals and has a huge collection of classic literary works in Dravidian literature. A speech lab at ISDL also trains the hearing-impaired.

Despite a lack of job prospects for linguists, the institute still gets students who think "job is just a secondary option." Viplav Dutta, a student of Malayalam says, "I have always had a liking for languages. Hence, I had no reservations on coming to ISDL after my MA in Bengali. Here, I learn Malayalam which, though difficult, is very interesting." The scholars and learners of language get monetary support from their respective governments for the work they put in.

Studies and research on variations in dialects of different regions, compilation of expressions, colloquial terms, mutual borrowings, specialised words in history, business and commerce with adequate meaning and explanation are also undertaken by the scholars of ISDL. Currently, the institute is attempting to trace the evolution of tribal languages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and has also identified 22 undeveloped languages that are scattered across the country.

THE RATIONALE

About one-fourth of the People of India speak one or another Dravidian language. It is the major language family in the southern States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, and in the Union Territories of Pondicherry

and Lakshadweep Islands. Brahui, perhaps the oldest member of the Dravidian Family, is spoken by six lakh people in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran; 10,000 speak Dangar in Nepal. There are old and new migrants in Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Myanmar, Indonesia and Africa. In fact, about 30 million Dravidian speakers are migrants and settled all over the world.

HISTORY

A "Call Notice" regarding the formation of an Association for the study of Dravidian languages, and all aspects of Dravidian culture and people, was issued jointly by late Prof. V.I. Subramoniam (Kerala University), R.C. Hiremath (Karnataka University), and Mahadeva Sastry (SV University) on 15th March 1971. A two-day Conference was held at Thiruvananthapuram, presided over by Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, the then doyen of Indian linguistics. The DLA was born, with Prof. Chatterji as its first President. Even before the registration of the DLA, the learned bi-annual, International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics (IJDL), was established with the issue of its first number in 1972. This first issue carried articles from world-renowned

scholars like Emeneau and others. Since then, without break, two issues have appeared every year. Prof. Subramoniam was

the Editor for 28 years until 2000 when Prof. B. Gopinathan Nair took over this task. As the membership of DLA increased, it became necessary to keep in touch with them by the issue of a Monthly Newsletter, the DLA News.

In order to attract researchers and scholars, it was decided to transfer these functions to a learned body. The International School of Dravidian Linguistics (ISDL) was accordingly formed on 25th February 1977 with Prof. R.C. Hiremath of Dharwad as the first Internal Director, and Prof. F.C. Southworth, USA as the External Director. A Council of Direction with Prof. George Jacob, the then Vice-Chancellor of the Kerala University, as the President, was also constituted.

The Late Sri. C. Achutha Menon, as the then Chief Minister of Kerala, wanted to emulate the great strides in other countries like Russia, U.S.A., in Linguistics. He solidly supported the work of DLA and sister institutions, especially ISDL, which had a humble beginning and initially worked in an old house at Kunnumpuram, Vanchiyoor, in Thiruvananthapuram City. Later, 27 acres were purchased from the management of St. Xavier's College and developed into its present site. We have renamed this as V.I. Subramoniam Memorial ISDL Complex in memory of our Founder.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS
(PEER-REVIEWED)
UNDER UGC CARE LIST

IJDL Current issue	**June 2025**
	January 2025
	June 2024
IJDL recent issues	January 2024
	June 2023
	January 2023
	June 2022
	January 2022
	June 2021
	January 2021
IJDL Old issues	**Year 1972 to 2020**

Library

Contains more than 30,000 selected books mainly on Linguistics, but also with strong representation of Anthropology, History and Encyclopaedias. It has about 2,000 Journals including back volumes. Compact and well-arranged, it caters to a few but intensive users. It has been equipped with cubicles for designated scholars. Books are procured at the instance of the faculty or received for review or as complementary copies. Some faculty members and well-wishers have contributed their entire library collections. It has separate section of Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Bengali books. It is a reference centre for Social Sciences & Humanities. Library is digitalized. Internet and Xerox facilities are available.

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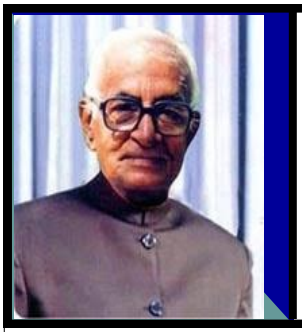

Central Institute of Classical Tamil

International Expert in Linguistics

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Central Institute of Classical Tamil

https://cict.in/cict2023/about-us/

The dream of Prof Dr VI Subramaniam and all Tamil speaking people became a reality. The great Classical Tamil scholar Prof V.I. Subramaniam, a native of Kanyakumari district, was aptly selected to function as Vice Chairman of the "Central Institute of Classical Tamil " Chennai

The Central Institute of Classical Tamil is an autonomous institution functioning under the aegis of the Language Division of the Ministry of Education (MoE), Government of India for the development of the Tamil language. Following the commitment of the Central Government under the National Common Minimum Programme, the official recognition of Tamil as a classical language was given by the Government of India on 12.10.2004. After the notification, the Union Government of India set up a separate wing to run an office for the promotion of Classical Tamil in the year 2005 in the name of the Centre of Excellence for Classical Tamil (CECT) which was attached to the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, from March 2006 to May 18, 2008.

The Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) started functioning on 19th May 2008 at Palar House, Chepauk, Chennai as an

autonomous organization wholly funded by the Ministry of Education. The institution was registered on 21st January 2009 under Section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act (1975) (Registration No.1/2009).

The Central Institute of Classical Tamil, which has been functioning in Palar House since May 2012, has been relocated to the Institute of Road Transport campus at Taramani and functioned till January 2022. Presently it was functioning on its own premises which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in the august presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at Perumbakkam Chennai on 12.01.2022.

The mission of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) is to exclusively concentrate on research works relating to the Classical phase of Tamil (from the early period to 600 AD), which addresses the vital issues of the antiquity and uniqueness of Tamil.

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Kolam, is an art form that expresses welcome and it is an integral part of Dravidian life. Being a combination of dots and lines, it is expressed in various forms and used as a base for the spatial organization. The sequential arrangement of lines, nodes, and junctures in the Kolam is mirrored in the master plan. The site positions the plaza, or Mandram, that acts as gathering place in the centre and radial lines that emerge from it define internal pathways and movement.The Mandram is the heart of the institute and a lung space for interaction. It is adorned with sculptures celebrating Tamil literature and is surrounded by landscape pockets highlighted with Thirukural inscriptions.

The buildings around the Mandram are connected by corridors covered with pergolas. This enables ease of access and creates an aesthetic transition space with dynamic play of light and shadow.The academic block features various classrooms and labs designed around a central courtyard. This courtyard is reminiscent of the typical muttam found in Traditional homes and is covered with partially translucent skylights and pergolas. The double-glazed skylights help reduce heat gain and allow natural light to filter through while Pergolas facilitate free air circulation. In addition, and louvered vents on the terrace enhance ventilation through the stack effect.

To accommodate performances and cultural activities, the auditorium and studio building are strategically placed on the western side of the site. This placement allows for easy access and optimal use of space for drama, music, and other cultural expressions. The institute also includes staff quarters, residences for the directors and hostels for students. The hostels offer spacious twin-sharing rooms with separate study spaces and common kitchens, fostering a community atmosphere.

A peripheral ring road is designed for vehicular movement, while internal pathways are defined by radial lines extending from the central focal point. These pathways, highlighted with pergolas and landscape zones, create a balanced pattern that facilitates public movement and interaction. It has also made the central OAT a completely pedestrian friendly zone. The project emphasizes the use of local materials and vernacular architecture to evoke a sense of culture and spirituality. The design responds to context, integrating the essence of Tamil heritage with contemporary needs.

Projects

The following are the ten major projects of The Centre of Excellence for Classical Tamil (CECT):

1. Definitive Editions of Ancient Tamil Works
2. Translation of Ancient Tamil Works
3. Historical Grammar of Tamil
4. Antiquity of Tamil: An Inter-Disciplinary Research
5. Synchronic And Diachronic Study of Tamil Dialects
6. India As a Linguistic Area
7. Digital Library For Ancient Tamil Studies
8. Online Teaching of Classical Tamil
9. Corpus Development For Classical Tamil Works
10. Visual Episodes on Classical Tamil

The Tamil Language Promotion Board (TLPB) has been changed as Aimpermkuzhu and Enperayam, with the board reconstituted.

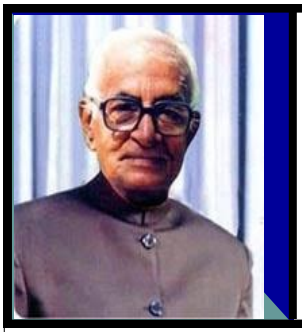
Kural Peedam Award

http://en.cict.in/pdf/en_awards.pdf

It (Tamil: குறள் பீடம் விருது) is a lifetime achievement presidential award given to eminent scholars of classical Tamil. The award was instituted in 2005 by the Central Institute of Classical Tamil under the aegis of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in India. Two awards are presented annually, one for a person of Indian origin and another for a scholar of non-Indian origin. the award includes of a cash prize of ₹500,000 (just over $8,000 USD), a citation, and a shawl.

Recipients

- Dr. George L. Hart (2005–2006)
- Dr. Jaroslav Vacek
- Dr. John Ralston Marr
- Professor Francois Gros (2008–2009)
- Dr. Eva Wilden



Central Institute of Indian Languages

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Central Institute of Indian Languages

Ministry of Education, Government of India

https://www.ciil.org/

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- Advices and Assists Central as well as State Governments in the matters of language.
- Contributes to the development of all Indian Languages by creating content and corpus.
- Protects and Documents Minor, Minority and Tribal Languages.
- Promotes Linguistic harmony by teaching 20 Indian languages to non-native learners.

A Legend

All through the last 54 years in existence this Institute has worked in a number of diverse disciplines. For these disciplines that are traditionally known to be often hostile to one another- CIIL has acted as a catalytic force responsible for convergence of different ideas. Such confluences are more evident at the present moment. In fact, on the borderlines of such largely overlapping fields lie those numerous workers who give birth to new approaches to the study of man and nature. As students standing at crossroads, we soon realize that events would lead us in unearthing the secrets of the mutually engaging forces of language, society and culture.

About Regional Language Centres

On 17th July 1969, the Government of India established the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), for the promotion of Indian languages. CIIL served as a nucleus to bring together all the research and literary output from the various linguistic streams to a common head, thereby demonstrating the fundamental unity of the country. Thus, from the very beginning, the Central Institute of Indian Languages is charged with the responsibility of conducting research in the areas of language analysis, language pedagogy, language technology and language use with a bias towards problem-solving and national integration.

The Government's resolution of the 18th January, 1968 on the language Policy, as adopted by both the Houses of Parliament, emphasized on the educational and cultural advancement of the country and undertaking of the necessary initiatives to implement the Three-Language-Formula by the Union Government in association with the State Governments. It further emphasized on the inclusion of an Indian Language (ideally a South-Indian Language) in addition to Hindi and English in Hindi speaking regions and Hindi along with a regional language in non-Hindi speaking parts of the country as part of the formula envisaged by the government. The diversity of Indian linguistic landscape and the need to preserve and promote the knowledge tradition in and about Indian languages, the establishment of the Regional Language Centres under the

Central Institute of Indian Languages was an absolute necessity and thus with the agreement of the Planning Commission and Finance Ministry a separate fund dedicated towards the aforesaid purpose was set apart.

The establishment of the Regional Language Centres was also boosted by the obstacles faced during the implementation of the Three-Language-Formula. During a meeting held on 9th January, 1969 under the chairmanship of the former Minister of Education, Dr. Triguna Sen, an issue regarding providing assistance to teach Hindi in South Indian states and no proper support for teaching a modern Indian language to Hindi-speaking states was brought to the table. The meeting resulted in the formation of a Study Group who suggested initiating an organised program that would facilitate learning a language from the Southern part of India for the people from Hindi-speaking areas. On the other hand, it was decided that the establishment of Regional Language Centres would solve the problem of teaching a modern Indian language for the teachers belonging to the Hindi belt. Thus, the RLCs came into being with the ambitious attempt of the Union Government to promote and propagate multilingualism in the country.

Initially the Central Institute of India Languages established the 4 Regional Institute of Languages with a goal of implementing the three language formula and thereby promoting national integrity and social harmony in Bhubaneswar, Mysore, Patiala and Pune in the year 1970. These centres began second

language teaching in the country which is the first of its kind. Later on three more centres were set up, out of which two were for Urdu and one for North-Eastern Language in Solan, Lucknow and Guwahati respectively.

The Regional Language Centres started offering a 10-month language training programme to the in-service teachers in the beginning. In the later years, the programme even offered training for prospective teachers, research scholars and the general public who are interested in developing a career in Indian languages. This is an innovative programme with an objective to promote multilingualism among the citizens of this country and thereby promote national integrity and social harmony.

#	Centres	Language	Seat
1	Southern Regional Language Centre (SRLC), MYSURU	Kannada	22
		Malayalam	22
		Tamil	22
		Telugu	22
2	Eastern Regional Language Centre (ERLC), BHUBANESWAR	Bengali	22
		Maithili	22
		Odia	22
		Santali	22

#	Centres	Language	Seat
3	Northern Regional Language Centre (NRLC), PATIALA	Dogri	22
		Kashmiri	22
		Punjabi	22
		Urdu	22
4	Western Regional Language Centre (WRLC), PUNE	Gujarati	22
		Konkani	22
		Marathi	22
		Sindhi	22
5	Urdu Teaching and Research Centre (UTRC), SOLAN	Urdu	22
6	Urdu Teaching and Research Centre (UTRC), LUCKNOW	Urdu	22
7	North Eastern Regional Language Centre (NERLC), GUWAHATI	Assamese	22
		Bodo	22
		Manipuri	22
		Nepali	22
		Total	**506**

During the last 5 decades of the existence of these centres, they have been promoting second language teachings in the nation continuously. In addition to teaching, these centre were assigned the task of producing world class material for

simplifying teaching and reducing the time elements in different languages through language laboratory materials.

Apart from this, the centres regularly organise workshops for the preparation of suitable instructional materials for the learning and teaching of Indian languages as a second language at different levels for different cross sections of the society. The centres are also dedicated in conducting programmes to encourage the scholars to do research on language education and learning as well.

Major Objectives

The major objective of the scheme of Regional Language Centres is to provide an incentive to all Indian states on an even basis to implement the Three-Language Formula and to offer assistance

i. To Hindi speaking states to get their teachers trained in a non-Hindi language, and
ii. To non-Hindi states to get some of their teachers trained in an Indian language other than their state language, and Hindi.

Main Functions

The main functions of the Regional Language Centres include the following:

a. To offer intensive courses in various Indian languages (other than their mother tongue) for in-service secondary school

teachers (deputed by different state governments) through modern methods, including instruction in the language laboratory in three levels, viz., basic, intermediate and advanced courses (special emphasis is given to speaking and comprehension in the first stage and speaking, reading and writing at the subsequent stages).

b. To train these teachers in the methodology of teaching the second language by giving them linguistic orientation; to enable them to prepare teaching material and use it in their institution after the completion of the course.
c. To prepare suitable instructional materials for the learning and teaching of Indian languages as a second language at different levels for different cross sections of the society.
d. To evaluate the performance of ex-teacher trainees in teaching and to conduct refresher courses.
e. To help the governments in states and union territories in preparing second language curriculum, textbooks and in material production and teacher training.
f. To undertake research related to language teaching theories and methods as well as learners' performance.
g. To organize short term need based courses for Indians and Foreign nationals under Indian Studies Programme.
h. To conduct national and international level seminars and conferences on themes related to language education.

Future Plan

The different departments, academic bodies, institutions have requested for a greater input of extension and consultancy work on the part of the Central Institute of Indian Languages and Regional Language Centres in their language programmes, second language as well as mother tongue. The Institute has plans to set up a full-fledged Extension and Consultancy Unit in all the Regional Language Centres' to:

a. Supervise and assess the teaching work undertaken by the teacher trainees after their return to their school.
b. Visit these schools and give academic advice to the teachers on the spot.
c. Solve problems in classroom teaching and material production in the light of the school curriculum.
d. Advise the states on language evaluation, testing, curriculum framing, textbook writing and selection as and when requested by the states.
e. Organize and conduct Refresher Courses for ex-teacher trainees and to organize and conduct workshops in material production in evaluation when needed.
f. Organize language camps for the school children being taught second/ third languages by the ex-teacher trainees.

g. Collect information on the language related issues from the States and Union Territories, keep in touch with Education and Tribal departments and undertake such other action as needed.

h. Centres have a plan to develop MOOCS courses in Regional Languages to teach languages online.

i. To extent this program to other Indian language also.

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LIBRARY

https://www.ciil.org/aboutlibrary

About us

CIIL library was established in 1970 and has been developed as a Centre for Information on Language Sciences (CILS) in 2007. The main objective is to act as the National Information centre on Linguistics and Indian Languages. This is the second in the country to have a fully digital library at the metadata level. Here a computerized system allows users to obtain coherent means of access to an organized, electronically stored repository of information at their workplace itself.

Digital Library

The Library in August 2003 initiated it's automation work of CIIL and its seven Regional language centers (RLC) with a compatible international software. i.e.VTLS Software Virginia, USA. The main feature of the VTLS software is that it supports all the Indian languages. A network for resource sharing has been created for the CIIL and the RLC Libraries.

Library Rules

(These amended rules come into effect from July 1st 2007)

1) General:

i. The Library will remain open from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on all working days.

ii. Every user on entering the library will sign his/her name in the Register kept at the entrance and leaves all his/her personal belongings such as umbrellas, bags,vanity cases, etc., at the counter. He/She will be given a token, which should be surrendered while collecting the personal belongings at the time of leaving the library.

iii. Smoking and loud conversation or any such act that is likely to disturb other readers are strictly forbidden in the library.

iv. The user should get a 'No Due Certificate' letter from the Librarian. In case of Research Scholar working in projects, the user must submit an application for refund of caution deposit while issuing the 'No Due Certificate'.

v. Borrowing and return of the books should be done at the circulation desk. Users should not themselves replace the books on the shelves.

vi. User should not write or make any mark or otherwise damage any book, periodicals or other materials belonging to the library. In case of any such damage, users will be required to reimburse the cost. Appropriate fines for the damage, the extent of which will be determined by the Librarian.

vii. Every borrower must return all the books in his/her possession to the library when called for by the Librarian for purpose of stock checking. The Librarian reserves the right to call for any book before the due date.

viii. The Director reserves the right to waive, modify or add any rule as and when the circumstances demand.

2) Category of Users:

1. The following categories of users are eligible to use the library:-

a. Members of the staff of the Institute and the Regional Language Centers.
b. Teacher-trainees of the Southern Regional Language Centre whose names appear on the rolls during any particular year.
c. Scholars collaborating with the Institute and those affiliated to the Institute and working in the Institute.
d. Any other person specially permitted by the Director to be an honorary member (with or without borrowing facility).
e. Any other person specially permitted by the Director or any Deputy Director to refer to the books in the library.
f. All Project Staff engaged in the Institute project specified period.
g. Retired members of the academic staff of the Institute.
h. External faculty, research scholars and students from institutions, universities, etc.
i. Trainees and participants in any workshop or short term courses run by the Institute.

2. Identity Card and Visitor's card

a. Members of the staff of the Institute automatically become members of the library. All other category members will have to renew their library Identity Card every year in the month of April.
b. Identity cards are non-transferable and are required to be produced to the Library or Security personnel whenever asked for.
c. Identity cards must be produced when the member borrows a book.
d. Identity cards and Visitors Card will ordinarily remain valid till the validity period. Card must be returned when the member finishes his study or work and leaves the Institute.
e. In the event of the loss of the Identity card or the Visitors card a fee of Rs.100/- will be charged for its replacement.

3. The following Table gives at a glance about rules for different categories of users in the library.

Scholarship and Fellowship Scheme

The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) is an apex institute dealing with the promotion of Indian Languages under the Ministry of Education, Government of India. It advises and assists the central government, state government and various government agencies on language policies and related matters. This Institute is often called upon to help fulfil a variety of evaluation requirements of the country involving a number of languages, levels of education, and a range of purposes.

Under the scheme of Fellowships and Scholarships, CIIL is encouraging language-related promotional activities by awarding Five (05) Scholarships, Five (05) Junior Fellowships and (02) Senior Fellowships every year. The scheme is operated as per the revised guidelines of Ministry of Education as being implemented by the University Grants Commission (UGC), Council of Science and Industrial Research (CSIR), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). The awardees are expected to work on the themes related to the vision statement of this institute. In other words, the recipients of the fellowships are expected to engage in research that yields valuable data or new insights in the field of Linguistics and its allied disciplines preferably related to the languages of India.

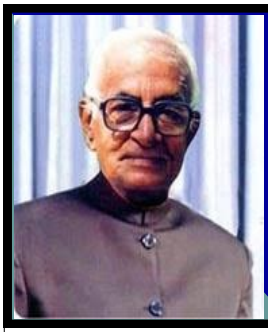
Publications

[A] CIIL-NCERT Primers [https://www.ciil.org/primers_book]
[B] CIIL Publications [https://www.ciil.org/publications]

Gallery

[a] https://www.ciil.org/video

[b] https://www.ciil.org/gallery



VIS
Commemorative Volume

International Expert in Linguistics

DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY
Knowledge is Power

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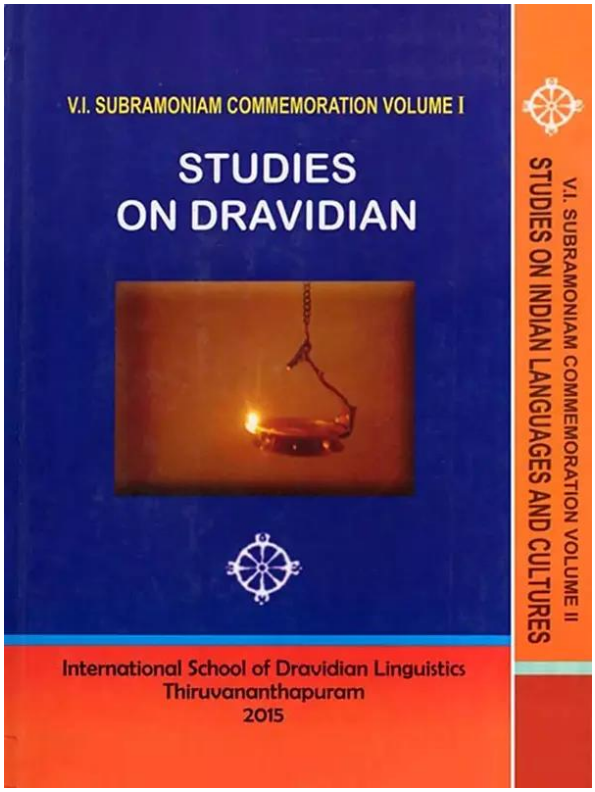
NSR100 Educational Trust

VIS Commemoration Volume

file:///F:/DU%20VIS%20100%20March%2025%202026/FINAL%20Chapters/V.I.%20Subramoniam%20Commemoration_%20Studies%20on%20Dravidian%20and%20Studies%20on%20Indian%20Languages%20and%20Cultures%20(Set%20of%202%20Volumes)%20_%20Exotic%20India%20Art.html

VI Subramoniam Commemoration: Studies on Dravidian and Studies on Indian Languages and Cultures



Book Description

Foreword

It is with great pride and pleasure that we publish the V.I.S. Commemoration Volume I and Volume II in honour of the late **Prof. V.I. Subramoniam. The contributions of Prof. V.I. Subramoniam to Dravidian studies** in general and to Dravidian linguistics in particular are invaluable. Being a versatile scholar and innovative researcher, he had a clear vision on the neglected areas

of research in linguistics and interrelated disciplines such as cultural studies, folkloristics, anthropology etc.

During the last quarter of the 1950s and in the 1960s, when most of the South Indian universities were not keen on promoting Ph.D. Research, especially in languages, it was Prof. V.I. Subramoniam who enticed young scholars from Tamil Nadu and Kerala to pursue research. He gave them proper guidance and leadership and in addition, even incentives whenever/whomsoever required. Thus the Department of Tamil, University of Kerala and later, the Department of Linguistics, University of Kerala headed by him became the major centres of research in South India.

Prof. V.I. Subramoniam is respected by many and will be remembered for ever as a great builder of academic organizations and institutions. It was he who gave leadership in 1971 for establishing the Dravidian Linguistics Association (DLA). The support received for DLA from young researchers all over India and abroad led to the establishment of the International School of Dravidian Linguistics (ISDL) and also the International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics (IJDL). ISDL, founded by Prof. V.I. Subramoniam is one of the prestigious institutions in the field of Dravidian studies. So also the International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics, a reputed biannual journal in the field of Linguistics started by him in January 1971, is being published without any interruption for the last 44 years. Same is the case with the monthly DLA News.

Many people of the present generation may not be quite aware of Prof. Subramoniam's efforts in establishing separate language universities for Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. From 1972 onwards, due to his initiative, resolutions were passed in the Annual Conferences of DLA for the establishment of universities for each of the four major Dravidian languages and he himself had personally taken up the matter with the respective State Governments. In the beginning, such representations were misunderstood as expressions of parochialism by some of the State Governments. Finally, all the four Governments of the southern states were convinced of its necessity and established universities for the study and research of the official languages of their respective states. The services rendered by Prof. V.I. Subramoniam in this regard need to be gratefully remembered. His efforts in establishing Dravidian University at Kuppam can never be forgotten by anyone who is

interested in Dravidian studies. It was he who perceived such an idea of having a separate university solely for the study and research on Dravidian languages and cultures. Having conceived this idea, the proposal for the same was drafted and relentlessly pursued with the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. His idea was to start the university in Andhra Pradesh at a suitable place, which is not far away from the other three states and to have the involvement of all the four southern states in its academic activities. Thus, the establishment of Dravidian University at Kuppam was the fulfilment of Prof. V.I. Subramoniam's vision. The initiatives taken by him in establishing associations and institutions for promoting study and research on Dravidian languages are in no way indicative of any parochialism or narrow-mindedness. He had great respect for languages like Sanskrit, Prakrit etc, and was much interested in studies on Buddhism and Jainism as well. He was undoubtedly a nationalist, much above petty feelings like regionalism, casteism, linguistic chauvinism etc. Due to the influence of his father, who was an ardent follower of Shri. Chitharanjan Das, Prof. V.I. Subramoniam was very much influenced by Gandhian thoughts and also had some special affection for Bengali language and literature. In short, Prof. V.I. Subramoniam's interest in Dravidian was purely academic and this fact was well understood both in the academic and administrative spheres.

Considering his unparalleled contributions to Indian linguistics in general and to Dravidian linguistics in particular, the Council of Direction of the International School of Dravidian Linguistics decided to bring out a suitable publication in honour of this multifaceted personality. The effort taken by Dr. T.P. Sankarankutty Nair in this regard is remembered with gratitude. Through DLA News and through personal contacts, he could gather some research articles for this purpose. After making a review of the matter, the Council of Direction of ISDL decided to nominate Professors G.K. Panikkar, B. Ramakrishna Reddy, K. Rangan and B.B. Rajapurohit as editors for this ambitious project.

The successful completion of this mission is due to the dedicated cooperation of many individuals. We sincerely thank each and every member of the Council of Direction, ISDL. Special thanks to the members of the advisory committee viz., Professors Puthusseri Ramachandran, M. Rama and V. Syamala. The help and co-operation received from Sri. T. Madhava Menon (I.A.S. Retd.), Dr. K.N. Geethakumari and Dr. Abdul Samed are invaluable. The enthusiastic help and

cooperation received from the staff of ISDL in bringing out these two volumes in memory of their former Head and mentor cannot be explained in words. Finally, I have to express my sincere sense of gratitude to the editors of the V.I.S. Commemoration Volumes. They had to come over to Thiruvananthapuram and stay here for many days for completing this work. International School of Dravidian Linguistics and the academic community are indebted to them for their services.

Prof. V. Syamala deserves special thanks for her keen interest in the publication of these two volumes, and for her efforts to make these volumes as perfect as possible by making corrections wherever necessary. On behalf of ISDL, I express my heartfelt thanks to Prof. V. Syamala.

The V.I.S. Commemoration Volume I and Volume II consist of articles from leading linguists of India and abroad. It is felt that most of the articles included are the products of in-depth study and so they are quite valuable to both students and scholars from the field of linguistics and allied disciplines. Hope the researchers and academicians all over the world will receive these two volumes with extreme delight and enthusiasm.

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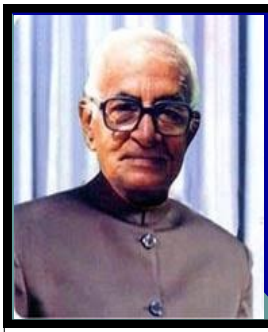
NATIONAL SEMINAR ON
INDIA AS A LINGUISTIC AREA – A REVISIT
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAVIDIAN LINGUISTICS
CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES



History of Linguistics

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History of Linguistics

http://www.raymondhickey.com/TL_HistoryOfLinguistics.htm

India

400 BC

Panini composed his Sanskrit grammar known as the *Astadhyayi* 'eight books'.

Greece

5th century BC onwards

Pre-Socratic philosophers and later Sophists
Socrates (469-399 BC); Plato (c.427-348 BC); Aristotle (384-322 BC)
The Stoics (4th century BC)

Rome

1st century BC to approx. 500 AD

Varro (116-27 BC); Donatus (mid 4th century AD); Priscian (c.500 AD)

The Dark Ages

5th to 8th centuries

Boethius (480-524)
Isidore of Seville (St.Isidorus) (c.560-636)
Sibawaih (8th century, Persian grammarian of Arabic)

The Middle Ages

10th to 14th centuries

Ælfric the Grammarian (955-1020) [England]
The First Grammatical Treatise (12th century) [Iceland]
Robert Grosseteste (c.1170-1253) [England]

Roger Bacon (c.1214-1292) [England]
Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) [Italy]
Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) [Italy]
Duns Scotus (c.1266-1308)
Thomas of Erfurt (14th century) [Germany]

The Renaissance

15th to 18th centuries

Erasmus (1466-1535) [Holland]
Petrus Ramus (c.1515-1572) [France]
Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540-1609) [France]
Franciscus Sanctius (1554-1628) [Spain]
Francis Bacon (1561-1626) [England]
John Locke (1632-1704) [Scotland]
George Berkeley (1685-1753) [Ireland]
David Hume (1711-1776) [Scotland]
René Descartes (1591-1650) [France]
Benedictus Spinoza (1632-1677) [Holland]
Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716) [Germany]
Port Royal Grammar (1660) [France]

19th Century: Indo-European studies

Main early figures

Sir William Jones (1746-1794) [England]
August Schlegel (1767-1845) [Germany]
Friedrich Schlegel (1772-1829) [Germany]
Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835) [Germany]
Rasmus Rask (1787-1832) [Denmark]
August Leskien (1840-1916) [Germany]
Franz Bopp (1791-1867) [Germany]
Jakob Grimm (1785-1863) [Germany]
August Pott (1802-1887) [Germany]
August Schleicher (1821-1868) [Germany]
Johannes Schmidt (1843-1901) [Germany]

Main later figures

Karl Verner (1846-1896) [Denmark]	Hermann Paul (1846-1921) [Germany]
Karl Brugmann (1849-1919) [Germany]	Baudouin de Courtenay (1845-1929) [Russia]
Hermann Osthoff (1847-1909) [Germany]	Nikolai Kruszewski (1851-1887) [Poland]
Eduard Sievers (1850-1932) [Germany]	Hugo Schuchardt (1842-1927) [Germany]

20th century

Structuralism

Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913) [Switzerland]
Edward Sapir (1884-1939) [United States]
Leonard Bloomfield (1887-1949) [United States]
Nikolai Trubetzkoy (1890-1938) [Russia]

Generative grammar

Roman Jakobson (1896-1982) [Russia/United States]
Halle, Morris [United States]
Noam Chomsky (1928-) [United States]

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The History of Historical Linguistics

https://sheffield.ac.uk/linguistics/home/all-about-linguistics/about-website/branches-linguistics/historical-linguistics/history-historical-linguistics

Language change has been studied all over the world for several centuries, from the period of Classical Antiquity up to the Present-Day. In its primitive form, Historical Linguistics was studied by the Romans and the Ancient Greeks, who tried to reconstruct the origin of foreign words in their own languages.

In the last two centuries, Historical Linguistics has received more attention from German, English and French scholars.

It is impossible to provide an exhaustive account of all of those who studied this field, however, a few will be outlined below:

Classical Antiquity (approximately 5th century B.C. – 5th century A.D.): some contributors were Plato, Herodotus, Varro and Quintilian. These thinkers, rather than approaching Historical Linguistics as a science, studied it in a more philosophical way, according to the customs of their times.

The Middle Ages (from around 410 A.D. to 1492 A.D.): amongst the most famous scholars are Donatus, Prician, Tatwine, Boniface, Bede and Ælfric. The majority of these authors, however, focussed mainly on the study Latin and (partially) Ancient Greek, which were used by the Church for religious and communicative purposes. Little attention was paid to scholarly improvements during the Middle Ages, due to the crisis caused by the fall of the Roman Empire.

The Renaissance and after (approximately from 1492 A.D. to the 17th century): some important figures in this period were Girolamo Aleandro, Aldus Manutius and Pierre Ramée. The Renaissance saw the revival of learning and therefore, scholarly advancements in the field were increasingly more common.

The Modern Period (from around the 17th century to the present times): the most important figures are William Jones, Philip Vezdin, Jacob Grimm, Wilhelm von Humboldt and Henry Sweet. This period saw scholarly advancements in the field of Philology, especially with regard to the study

of ancient languages such as Old English, Sanskrit and so on.

Nowadays, this field is constantly expanding, and many more world-leading scholars are contributing to it. We can for example cite Richard Hogg and David D

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Branches of Linguistics

https://sheffield.ac.uk/linguistics/home/all-about-linguistics/about-website/branches-linguistics

Linguistics is the science of language. It is the subject whose practitioners devote their energy to understanding why human language is the way it is. They study the history, acquisition, structure, and use of as many languages as possible.

~Professor David Crystal

Key questions

The work of linguists falls into two main areas: language structure and language use.

Linguists interested in language structure consider the formal properties of language, including word structure (morphology), sentence structure (syntax), speech sounds and the rules and patterns between them (phonetics and phonology), and meaning in language (semantics and pragmatics).

Linguists also study the way that language is used, and this can cover a very broad range of subjects, since language enters almost every area of human activity. Examples include: psycholinguistics (the psychology of language acquisition and use); historical linguistics and the history of languages; applied linguistics (using linguistic knowledge to help in real-world situations like language teaching); sociolinguistics, varieties of English, discourse analysis and conversation analysis (language use in social contexts) and stylistics (the use of different styles in language).

Research in Linguistics

You will find examples of research that has been undertaken in each area of linguistics. Research is an important part of what linguists do in universities. All

linguists engage in research alongside teaching, which means that they are pushing the boundaries of knowledge in the area. At Sheffield, we have specialists teaching and researching all areas of linguistics covered on this website, and students have the opportunity to learn about and be involved in the very latest research as part of studying for their degree programme.

List of Branches of Linguistics

- Literary Linguistics
- Conversation Analysis
- Dialectology
- Historical Linguistics
- Language Acquisition
- Morphology
- Phonetics
- Phonology
- Pragmatics
- Psycholinguistics
- Semantics
- Sociolinguistics
- Syntax

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Origins of Linguistics

https://www.sas.upenn.edu/~haroldfs/sars238/intro/discovery.html

Though Europeans from the Greeks onward had ideas about language, there was no systematical theory that we would call a 'theory of language' (i.e. 'linguistics') before Europeans 'discovered' what Indian grammarians had written about language. Linguistics as a western discipline therefore has its roots in ancient India, in the study and preservation of sacred texts. The grammarian Panini wrote a description of Sanskrit in about 1500 B.C. which is still unexcelled. In other parts of India, local grammarians copied the Sanskritic tradition, such as Tolkaapiyanaar, whose grammar of Tamil, the *Tolkaappiyam*, which was composed in the early centuries CE.

Religious concerns underlay the study and preservation of texts, and with the spread of Buddhism to China and Japan, the concern for careful study of language spread to East Asia as well. Thus, Linguistics was originally a concern about preserving the purity of texts, especially the Vedic hymns, so that they would be effective when invoked. This concern with being careful about language, has been perpetuated as a strong cultural value in South Asia, and by the spread of Buddhism, to Asia in general.

The (Re)discovery of Sanskrit

In the 19th century, Europeans 'discovered' Sanskrit, and Europeans thereby discovered (or rediscovered, since it was never 'lost' in India) the scientific study of language. Because the 'rediscovery' of Sanskrit by Europeans (Sir William Jones) entailed a parallel discovery that Indian languages (especially those related to Sanskrit) were probably related to European languages, 19th century linguistics thereby became concerned about the genetic relationships of languages to each other, and their historical affinities.

As Jones put it, Sanskrit was probably related to Greek and Latin and other European languages, but as a 'sister' language, i.e. they were 'daughters' of a language that (probably) no longer existed.

Extract from "The Sanscrit Language"
by Sir William Jones, 1786

The Sanscrit language, whatever be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either, yet bearing to both of them a stronger affinity, both in the roots of verbs and the forms of grammar, than could possibly have been produced by accident; so strong indeed, that no philologer could examine them all three, without believing them to have sprung from some common source, which, perhaps, no longer exists: there is a similar reason, though not quite so forcible, for supposing that both the Gothick and the Celtick, though blended with a very different idiom, had the

same origin with the Sanscrit, and the old Persian might be added to this family, if this were the place for discussing any question concerning the antiquities of Persia.

This no-longer extant language, 'mother' of (what became known as) Indo-European languages, was a new idea--the hypothetical "proto-language" for which no records existed. This was also a revolutionary idea in European thinking about language, and as we can see, it would not have developed without the encounter with India and its ancient languages.

As the nineteenth century proceeded, gradually a set of more scientific and universal techniques were worked out that could be used to study any language. That is, linguists developed analytic techniques for describing the sound system, the grammatical system, and the historical relationships that a language could exhibit. Previously, the study of Sanskrit and the framework developed for it worked best only for Sanskrit; the model devised by the Greeks worked best only for Greek, that for Chinese for Chinese, etc. Linguistic theories were at first language-specific; it was the task of 19th and 20th century linguists to develop universal theories that could be applied to any language. That is what we will try to learn here: universally applicable techniques and theories for analyzing any or all languages, and how this impacted not just Europe, but ideas about what languages were spoken in India, and for this course, the Dravidian family, which at the time of Jones' 'discovery' were not thought to be separate from north Indian languages, but just more 'corrupt'. We will also see how grammatical theories for Sanskrit, when applied to Dravidian, did not work so well, especially if slavishly imitated.

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Linguistics

https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/linguistics/

Linguistics, the study of language, gives us a window into the way we communicate.

American linguist Noam Chomsky theorizes the reason human languages have many commonalities is because the brain is "pre-wired" to understand language in a specific way.

It is in the books we read. It is in the messages we send. It is on the signs we see and in the private thoughts we think every day. It is language, one of the most essential components of human community, communication, and daily life. Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics involves examining aspects of language-like structure, nature, and evolution.

Linguistic study goes back at least as far as fifth century B.C.E. to an Indian scholar named Panini, who recorded the rules of Sanskrit grammar. Citizens of ancient Greece also studied language structure in order to strengthen understanding and expression of philosophy and criticism.

The study of linguistics in the modern sense is believed to have begun in the 19th century. It was then that one of the brothers behind *Grimm's Fairy Tales,* Jacob Grimm, built upon work done by Danish scholar Rasmus Rask to write a study of the Indo-European origins of the German language. Future linguists further added to these studies in order to learn how a single language gave birth to languages spoken throughout Europe and parts of Asia. This language of origin, or protolanguage, was called Indo-European, and over the years linguists have identified and organized several hundred Indo-European languages into

branches of a vast linguistic family tree, all originating in the Indo-European protolanguage.

In the second half of the 20th century, the theory that most languages have numerous, significant similarities became increasingly popular. The famed American linguist Noam Chomsky suggested that this might be because the human brain is specifically "pre-wired" to understand language in a common way. Chomsky's theories as well as the work of other linguists continue to shape how we understand the evolution of language and the relationship between human brains and the diverse languages we speak.

In essence, linguists are scientists. They use the scientific method to conduct research to determine the history and functions of language. They direct formal studies that examine the sounds of speech, grammar, and vocabulary, and identify similarities and common characteristics. They use these characteristics to trace human language back to its origins to get a sense of its history and development over time and space. They then classify languages into various families based on their shared history and characteristics. By helping the world understand how language has evolved over the millennia and how the many languages of the world are interrelated to each other, linguists help us better understand human history, culture, and development.

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The Evolution of Linguistics: A Critical Review of Key Theories and Paradigms

https://www.interesjournals.org/articles/the-evolution-of-linguistics-a-critical-review-of-key-theories-and-paradigms-98057.html

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Abstract

This review article critically examines the evolution of linguistics by analyzing the key theories and paradigms that have shaped the field over time. The article begins by discussing the origins of linguistics, tracing its roots to ancient civilizations, and then moves on to the structuralist and generativist approaches that dominated the mid-20th century. The article also explores the emergence of functionalism, cognitive linguistics, and sociolinguistics, and examines their contributions to our understanding of language. The article concludes by discussing the current state of linguistics, highlighting some of the major debates and challenges facing the field today. Through this critical review, the article seeks to provide insights into how linguistics has evolved and how it might continue to evolve in the future.

Keywords

Linguistics, Philosophers, Theories and paradigms, Psychology, Anthropology

INTRODUCTION

The study of language, or linguistics, has evolved significantly over time. From ancient philosophical discussions about the nature of language to contemporary approaches that use scientific methods, linguistics has undergone numerous changes in theories and paradigms. This critical review aims to explore the evolution of linguistics by examining the key theories and paradigms that have shaped the field. The origins of linguistic theory can be traced back to ancient philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle, who pondered the nature of language and its relationship to the world. However, it wasn't until the late 18th and early 19th centuries that linguistics began to take shape as a scientific discipline. The development of the comparative method, which involved the systematic comparison of languages to identify their historical relationships, was a significant milestone in the field (Albert Mathieu et al., 2007). In the early 20th century, linguistics underwent a major shift with the emergence of structural linguistics. This approach focused on the analysis of language structures and patterns, rather than the historical relationships between languages. The work of Ferdinand de Saussure, who emphasized the importance of language as a system of signs, was particularly influential in the development of structural linguistics. Structural linguistics eventually gave way to generative linguistics, which emerged in the 1950s and 1960s (Anspach Renee R, 1988). This approach, developed by Noam Chomsky and others, emphasized the idea that language is innate and hardwired into the human brain. Generative linguistics also introduced the concept of deep structure, which refers to the underlying grammatical structure of language. In the 1970s, sociolinguistics emerged as a new paradigm in linguistics. This approach focuses on the social and cultural factors that shape language use and variation. Sociolinguists study language in its social context and examine issues such as dialects, language attitudes, and language policy. More recently, cognitive linguistics has emerged as a prominent paradigm in linguistics (Bassett Andrew Mark et al., 2011). This approach emphasizes the relationship between language and cognition, and explores how language is used to

construct meaning. Cognitive linguists study topics such as metaphor, conceptual blending, and embodiment to understand how people use language to create meaning.

The evolution of linguistics has been characterized by a series of paradigm shifts, each of which has contributed to a deeper understanding of language (Beagan Brenda L, 2000). The next section will explore these key theories and paradigms in more detail.

METHODS

As a review article, the methods for this paper involve a critical examination and analysis of key theories and paradigms that have shaped the field of linguistics over time. The article draws on a wide range of sources, including seminal texts in linguistics, research studies, and scholarly articles. The research methodology for this article is based on a comprehensive literature review of key theories and paradigms in linguistics (Beagan Brenda, 2003). The literature review involved an extensive search of academic databases, including JSTOR, Google Scholar, and other relevant online libraries. The articles, books, and research studies selected for the review were based on their relevance to the topic and their contribution to the evolution of linguistics as a field (de Jonge P et al., 2018). The methodology also involved an analysis of the historical and cultural contexts that influenced the development of different linguistic theories and paradigms. The article examines how various social, cultural, and political factors have influenced the evolution of linguistics as a field of study. The analysis and discussion in this article are based on a critical evaluation of the different theories and paradigms that have been proposed in linguistics (Park C, 2013). The article also identifies the strengths and weaknesses of each theory and paradigm and highlights their contributions to the field of linguistics. Overall, the methods used in this review article involve a comprehensive literature review and critical analysis of key theories and paradigms in linguistics. The article aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the evolution of linguistics as a field of study and to identify key areas for future research (Sarris J et.,2014).

Linguistics is a broad field that encompasses many different methods, depending on the specific research question being addressed. Here are some common methods used in linguistics research:

Corpus analysis: This involves analyzing large collections of spoken or written language (called corpora) to identify patterns in language use. Corpus analysis can be quantitative, involving statistical analysis of frequency and distribution of linguistic features, or qualitative, involving in-depth analysis of language use in specific contexts (Liem A et al., 2017).

Experimental research: Linguists use experimental research methods to investigate how people process and produce language. This can involve using psycholinguistic

tasks, such as reading or listening comprehension tasks, to study how people interpret language (Vohra S et al., 2005). It can also involve experimental studies of language production, such as investigating how people generate language in real-time.

Fieldwork: This involves collecting linguistic data from speakers of a particular language in their natural environment. Linguists use various methods to collect this data, such as conducting interviews, recording conversations, or eliciting linguistic data through language games or other interactive activities (Lin X-D et al., 2017).

Historical linguistics: This involves using written records and other evidence to reconstruct the history of a particular language or group of languages. Historical linguistics involves analyzing linguistic features over time, identifying language families and language change, and tracing the origins of specific words or grammatical structures.

Computational linguistics: This involves using computer programs and algorithms to analyze language data. Computational linguistics is used in a variety of applications, including natural language processing, machine translation, and speech recognition.

These are just a few of the many methods used in linguistics research. The choice of method will depend on the specific research question being addressed and the type of linguistic data being analyzed.

IMPACT

The evolution of linguistics has had a significant impact on our understanding of language and communication. One of the key impacts has been the development of more nuanced and sophisticated approaches to analyzing language structure and use. For example, the shift towards a generative approach in the mid-20th century, with Noam Chomsky's influential work, transformed the field by introducing the idea that language is innate and universal, and that there is a finite set of rules that generate all possible sentences in a language (Rihtaric D et al., 2010). This approach provided a framework for understanding the underlying structures of language and has had a major impact on the study of syntax and grammar.

Another significant impact of the evolution of linguistics has been on our understanding of the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics emerged as a subfield in the mid-20th century, emphasizing the importance of social and cultural factors in shaping language use and variation (Tao Y et al., 2019). This approach highlighted the role of social context, power dynamics, and identity in language, and has had a significant impact on our understanding of language change, language policy, and language planning. The development of computational linguistics and natural language processing has also had a major impact on our ability to process and analyze language data. These methods have revolutionized fields such

as machine translation, speech recognition, and text analysis, making it possible to automatically process and analyze large amounts of language data (Gouilh MA et al., 2011).

Overall, the evolution of linguistics has had a profound impact on our understanding of language and communication, and has contributed to advances in fields such as psychology, sociology, anthropology, computer science, and education (Grace S et al., 2010). By providing a deeper understanding of language structure, language use, and the social and cultural factors that shape language, linguistics has helped us to better understand the complexities of human communication and to develop more effective methods for analyzing, processing, and teaching language.

RESULTS

As a review article, "The Evolution of Linguistics: A Critical Review of Key Theories and Paradigms" does not present any new empirical data or experimental results. Instead, it synthesizes and critically evaluates the existing literature on the evolution of linguistics, focusing on the key theories and paradigms that have shaped the field over time. The result of this review reveals a number of significant developments and debates that have emerged in the field of linguistics. One of the key findings is that linguistics has evolved from a primarily descriptive and prescriptive approach to a more empirical and scientific approach. This has been driven in part by advances in technology and the ability to collect and analyze large datasets. Another important result of this review is that there have been several key paradigms and theories that have shaped the field of linguistics. These include the structuralist paradigm, which emphasized the analysis of language structure; the generative paradigm, which focused on the innate capacity for language acquisition; and the cognitive linguistics paradigm, which posited that language is a reflection of cognitive processes.

Moreover, the review highlights the impact of linguistic research on other fields such as psychology, anthropology, and neuroscience. For example, studies on language acquisition have informed our understanding of cognitive development in children, while research on language universals has contributed to the study of human evolution.

Overall, the result of this review demonstrates the importance of understanding the evolution of linguistics in order to appreciate the current state of the field and to identify promising avenues for future research.

DISCUSSION

The critical review of key theories and paradigms in linguistics discussed in this article demonstrates the dynamic and evolving nature of the field. The development of linguistics can be traced back to ancient times when language was first studied by

philosophers. However, it was during the 19th and 20th centuries that linguistics emerged as a formal discipline with its own distinct methodologies and theories.

One of the most significant theoretical shifts in linguistics occurred in the mid-20th century with the emergence of generative linguistics. This approach, developed by Noam Chomsky, emphasized the innate nature of language and the universal grammar that underlies all human languages.

Generative linguistics also introduced the concept of deep structure and surface structure, which helped to explain the complexity of sentence structure and meaning. Another important development in linguistics was the emergence of functional linguistics in the 1970s. This approach, which emphasizes the use of language in social contexts, has contributed greatly to the study of language variation, language change, and the social and cultural factors that shape language use. The advent of corpus linguistics, the study of language through large electronic databases of language use, has also revolutionized the field. With the availability of large amounts of language data, researchers can analyze language use on a scale that was previously impossible. This has led to the development of new theories and methodologies, such as cognitive linguistics, which seeks to explain language use in terms of our embodied experience and cognitive processes. The review also highlights the importance of interdisciplinary research in linguistics. The study of language has implications for many other fields, such as psychology, anthropology, sociology, and computer science. By working collaboratively with scholars in these fields, linguists can gain a better understanding of the complex nature of language and its role in human society.

Overall, the critical review of key theories and paradigms in linguistics presented in this article emphasizes the diversity of approaches and perspectives that exist within the field. It is clear that linguistics is an evolving and dynamic discipline that continues to push the boundaries of our understanding of language and its role in human society.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the field of linguistics has seen a significant evolution over the past century, marked by the emergence of key theories and paradigms. This critical review has highlighted some of the major theoretical frameworks in the study of language, including structuralism, generative grammar, and cognitive linguistics, among others. It is clear that these paradigms have each contributed in unique ways to our understanding of language, from its formal structures to its relationship with human cognition and culture. Moreover, it is evident that the evolution of linguistics has been influenced by broader trends in intellectual and social history, including shifts towards interdisciplinary research, postcolonial critique, and digital technologies. As such, it is likely that the field of linguistics will continue to evolve and adapt to new challenges and opportunities in the coming years. However, as with any academic discipline, it is important to remain critical of the paradigms and assumptions that underpin our

theories and research practices. Only through sustained reflection and dialogue can linguistics continue to provide meaningful insights into the nature and function of language in society.

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02] https://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/a-timeline-of-the-history-of-linguistics/38685851

03] chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://dn721500.ca.archive.org/0/items/ii8e888e87ewww/R.-H.-Robins-A-Short-History-of-Linguistics-Longman-Linguistics-Library-Addison-Wesley-Longman-1967.pdf

04] https://academic.oup.com/edited-volume/28195

05] https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/display/document/obo-9780199772810/obo-9780199772810-0186.xml

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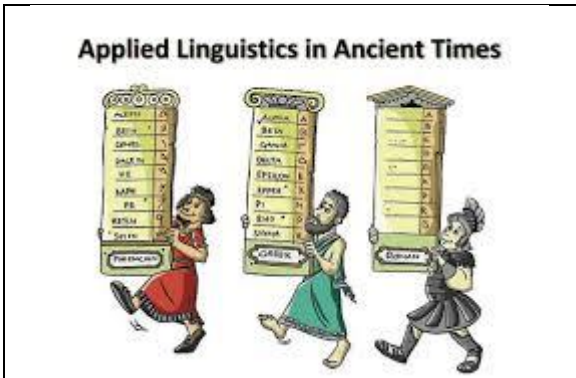

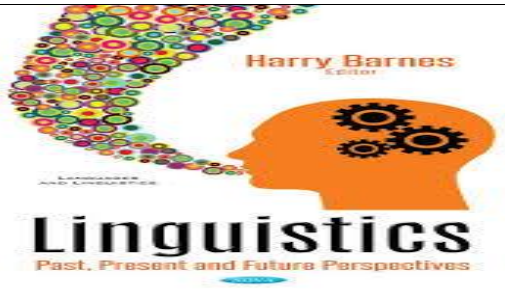

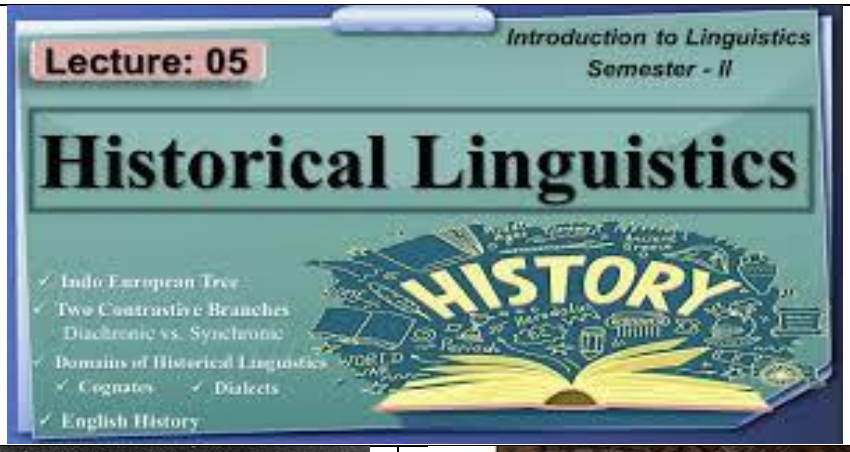
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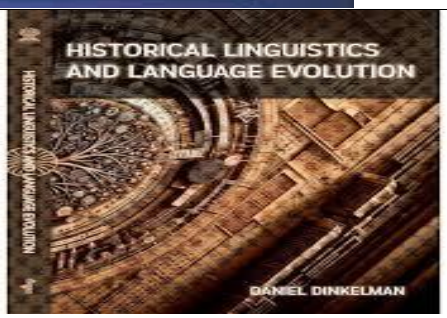
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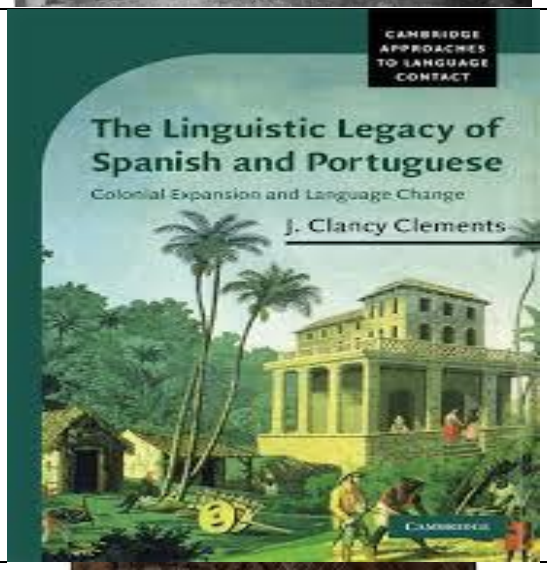
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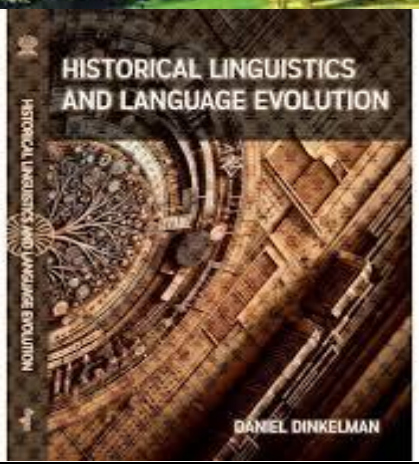
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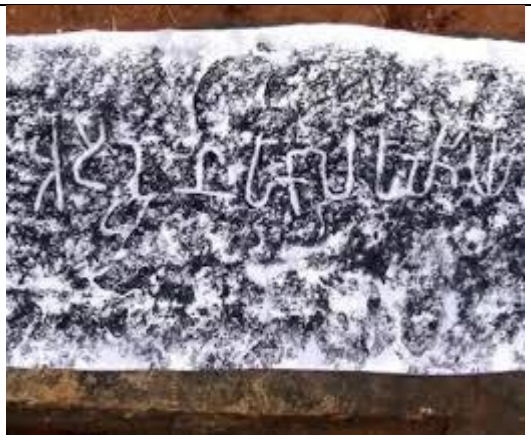

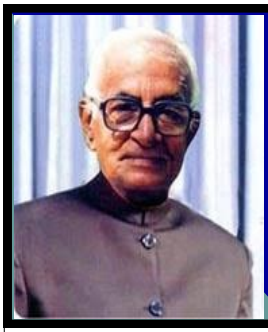

African Linguistics

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African Linguistics

African linguistics is the scientific study of the estimated 1,250 to 2,100 languages indigenous to Africa, categorized into four main phyla—Niger-Congo, Afroasiatic, Nilo-Saharan, and Khoisan—alongside Khoisan, Austronesian, and Indo-European, with a focus on their unique structures (e.g., tone, noun classes), sociolinguistics, and application in education and policy.

Key Aspects of African Linguistics

- **Language Classification:** The field is broadly divided based on Joseph Greenberg's classification (1963): Niger-Congo (largest group, including Bantu), Afroasiatic (North Africa, Sahel), Nilo-Saharan, and Khoisan.
- **Major Languages:** Key languages studied include Swahili (widely spoken in East Africa), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (West Africa), Zulu (Southern Africa), and Amharic.
- **Unique Features:** Many African languages are tonal and utilize complex noun class systems.
- **Sociolinguistics & Policy:** The field examines multilingualism, the role of lingua francas, and the impact of colonial languages (English, French, Portuguese) alongside indigenous languages.

Research Focus Areas

- **Morphosyntax and Phonology:** Analyzing word structure, sentence formation, and sound systems.
- **Language Contact:** Studying how languages influence one another, such as the incorporation of click sounds into Bantu languages.
- **Documentation and Applied Linguistics:** Recording endangered languages and implementing linguistic research in education.

History and Development

- **Early Study:** The first grammar of an African language (Kikongo) was published in 1659.
- **19th Century:** Systematic study began with missionary work, resulting in extensive dictionaries and grammatical descriptions.
- **Modern Era:** Contemporary research is focused on advanced theoretical studies in phonology, syntax, and semantics, often in collaboration with African universities.

Introduction of African Languages

https://alp.fas.harvard.edu/introduction-african-languages

With anywhere between 1000 and 2000 languages, Africa is home to approximately one-third of the world's languages.

The diversity of Africa's languages is evidenced by their populations. In total, there are at least 75 languages in Africa which have more than one million speakers. The rest are spoken by populations ranging from a few hundred to several hundred thousand speakers.

Most of the languages are primarily oral with little available in written form. The languages of Africa break down into four large families (phyla), with an additional Austronesian family spoken in Madagascar; the four continental language families are:

1. Niger-Congo
2. Nilo-Saharan
3. Afroasiatic
4. Khoisan

Niger-Congo

Niger-Congo, with approximately 1,350 - 1,650 languages is the largest of the four; it is also the largest language family in the world. The Niger-Congo languages inhabit Western, Central, Eastern and Southern Africa. The most widely spoken languages of Africa, Swahili (200 million), Yoruba (45 million), Igbo (30 million), and Fula (35 million) all belong to the Niger-Congo family.

Learn more about the Niger-Congo language family on Ethnologue.

Afroasiatic

The next largest family is Afroasiatic with about 200 - 300 member languages in Africa the Afroasiatic languages in Africa are found mainly in the Northern regions of Africa, including: northern Nigeria (Hausa), southern Niger, Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and in the North African countries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, etc.

Learn more about the Afroasiatic language family on Ethnologue.

Nilo-Saharan

Next in size is the Nilo-Saharan family with about 80 languages. These occupy Eastern Africa and the North Eastern region of Africa, namely: Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Chad, the Sudan, etc.

Learn more about the Nilo-Saharan language family on Ethnologue.

Khoisan

Last but not least is the Khoisan family with between 40 - 70 members. Believed to be the oldest of the four language families, it is the smallest of the four and is found mainly in Southern Africa.

Learn more about the Khoisan language family on Ethnologue.

The population numbers given here are approximations from various population census statistics.

Languages of Africa

Africa is home to an estimated 1000 to 2000 languages spread across the continent. A map showcasing some of the major languages of Africa by country.

Discover the languages of Africa

Getting advice on choosing a language

The African Language Program offers students many channels of getting advice on choosing African languages to study.

Get advice on choosing a language

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African Linguistics

https://www.nature.com/articles/144437b0

Nature **volume 144**, page437 (1939)Cite this article

Abstract

THE International Institute of African Languages and Cultures publishes in the July number of *Africa* a survey of linguistic questions relating to Africa, which includes a number of tasks with which the Institute is concerned. The issue by the Institute of a "Short Guide to the Recording of African Languages" has produced results of no little importance in their bearing on the study and classification of African languages. Prof. D. Westerman has

compiled a list of no less than thirty-one previously and little-known languages which have been recorded through its use. This material has been sent to the Institute. Some will be published; the remainder, with such additional linguistic material as may accrue from time to time, will be available at the Institute for consultation by students. A valuable indication of the linguistic work already done, and of the field still to be covered in this department of investigation in Negro Africa, will be afforded by a series of articles which is to appear in *Africa*. The first in the current issue is a survey by Dr. Johannes Lukas of linguistic research between the Nile and Lake Chad. In addition to pointing out the regions to which future research can most usefully be directed, the series will serve as a preliminary classification of African languages. An interesting problem is discussed by Prof. C. M. Doke, who deals with the position and relation of European and Bantu languages in South Africa. While he admits that owing to political and economic factors European languages, and especially English, are ousting Bantu, he maintains that certain of the Bantu languages will persist for their cultural value in literary development and their private, family, and devotional use. Other contributions to this issue of *Africa* deal with indigenous literature, the study of intonation and of phonetics, and the facilities for the study of African languages in Great Britain, on the Continent and in South Africa. Consideration of the relation between language study and anthropology is reserved for future consideration.

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Some useful Web Links

01] In Introduction to African Languages
http://ndl.ethernet.edu.et/bitstream/123456789/16550/1/pdf47.pdf

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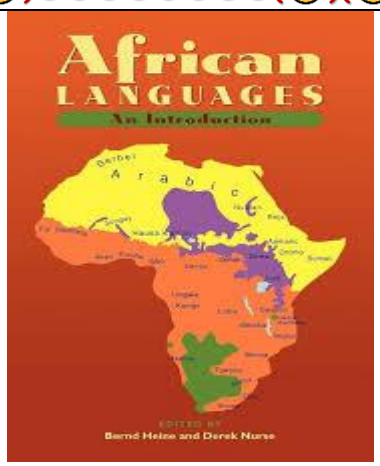

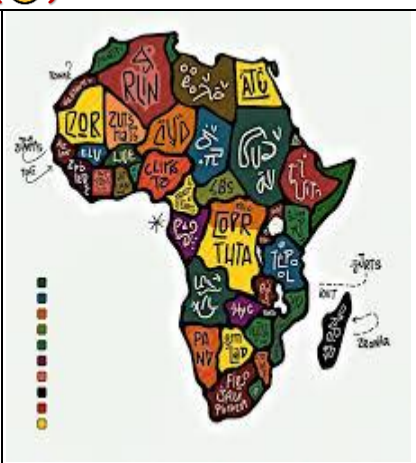

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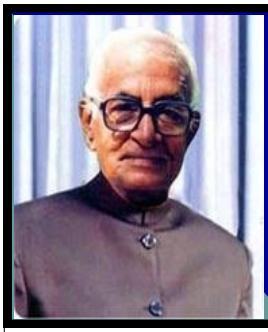

American Linguistics

International Expert in Linguistics

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Knowledge is Power

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American Linguistics

American linguistics is a diverse field historically rooted in the anthropological study of indigenous languages, heavily influenced by Franz Boas in the early 20th century. It covers the scientific study of language structure, including Native American languages, as well as modern generative grammar and applied linguistics.

Key aspects include:

- **International Journal of American Linguistics (IJAL):** Founded in 1917, this journal focuses on the documentation and analysis of Indigenous languages of the Americas.
- **Historical Focus:** Early American linguistics (1920s) focused on documenting unwritten languages like Chippewa, Apache, and Mohawk.
- **Structuralism and Anthropology:** The field grew out of anthropology, emphasizing field methods to describe the structure of these languages.
- **Generative Grammar:** Since the 1960s, American linguistics has also heavily involved the study of cognitive structures in language (generative grammar).
- **Professional Organizations:** The Linguistic Society of America (LSA), founded in 1924, promotes the scientific study of language.
- **Applied Linguistics:** The American Association for Applied Linguistics (AAAL) addresses real-life, language-related issues.

The field remains a major force in language documentation and cognitive science, often focusing on the diversity of Native American languages and their linguistic structures.

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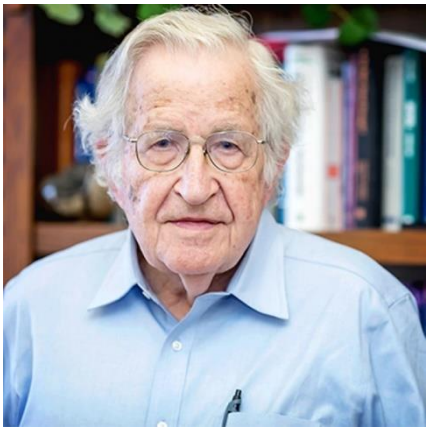
Noam Chomsky

Laureate Professor of Linguistics
Agnese Nelms Haury Chair

https://linguistics.arizona.edu/person/noam-chomsky#:~:text=email.arizona.edu-,About%20Noam%20Chomsky,cited%20scholars%20in%20modern%20history.



Considered the founder of modern linguistics, Noam Chomsky is one of the most cited scholars in modern history. Among his groundbreaking books are "Syntactic Structures", "Language and Mind," "Aspects of the Theory of Syntax," and "The Minimalist Program," each of which has made distinct contributions to the development of the field. He has received numerous awards, including the Kyoto Prize in Basic Sciences, the Helmholtz Medal and the Ben Franklin Medal in Computer and Cognitive Science.

Chomsky introduced the Chomsky hierarchy, generative grammar and the concept of a universal grammar, which underlies all human speech and is based in the innate structure of the mind/brain. Chomsky has not only transformed the field of linguistics, his work has influenced fields such as cognitive science, philosophy, psychology, computer science, mathematics, childhood education, and anthropology.

Chomsky is also one of the most influential public intellectuals in the world. He has written more than 100 books, his most recent being "Requiem for the American Dream: The 10 Principles of Concentration of Wealth & Power."

Chomsky joined the UA in fall 2017, coming from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he worked since 1955 and was Institute Professor, later Institute Professor emeritus.

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American linguistics, deeply rooted in the study of indigenous languages and anthropological fieldwork, evolved from 19th-century philology to a scientific, structural, and cognitive discipline. Key figures like Franz Boas and Leonard Bloomfield defined early 20th-century structuralism, while Noam Chomsky initiated a cognitive revolution in the 1950s, focusing on generative grammar and innate language capacity.

Early Developments and Anthropological Linguistics

- **Missionary Work (17th–19th Century):** The earliest studies of American Indian languages were conducted by missionaries like John Eliot and Roger Williams.
- **19th Century Foundations:** William Dwight Whitney was instrumental in establishing scientific linguistics in American academia, focusing on language structure.
- **Boasian Anthropology (Early 20th Century):** Franz Boas, along with students like Edward Sapir, established a tradition of documenting indigenous American languages, emphasizing their unique structures rather than applying Latinate rules.

Structuralism and Descriptive Linguistics

- **The Linguistic Society of America (LSA):** Founded in 1924, it became the primary professional organization for the field.
- **Bloomfieldian Structuralism:** Leonard Bloomfield promoted a behaviorist approach, focusing on the observable structural components of language (phonology and morphology).
- **Descriptive Focus:** Through the 1940s and 1950s, American linguistics was heavily descriptive, aiming to describe language systems as they were used.

The Chomskyan Revolution and Modern Era

- **Generative Grammar (1950s–Present):** Noam Chomsky's *Syntactic Structures* (1957) revolutionized the field by shifting focus from describing language to explaining the innate mental structures that enable language acquisition, known as Transformational-Generative Grammar.
- **Sociolinguistics and Diversity:** Later, the field broadened to include social factors, with William Labov leading in the study of African American English and urban dialects.
- **Modern Scope:** Today, American linguistics is diverse, covering computational linguistics, cognitive science, and the documentation of endangered languages.

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FROM WHITNEY TO CHOMSKY

ESSAYS IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN LINGUISTICS

https://api.pageplace.de/preview/DT0400.9789027275370_A24760083/preview-9789027275370_A24760083.pdf

AMSTERDAM STUDIES IN THE THEORY AND HISTORY OF LINGUISTIC SCIENCE

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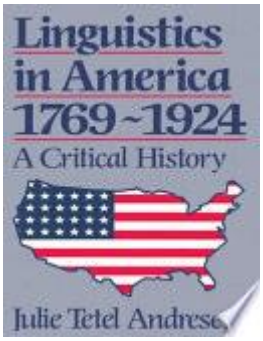
Volume 103

John E. Joseph

From Whitney to Chomsky.

Essays in the History of American Linguistics

Linguistics in America 1769-1924 <:> A Critical Study



This book examnines the developments, themes, and social frameworks that determined the development of American linguistics since the founding of the American Philosophical Society in 1769 to the founding of the Linguistic Society of America in 1924.

Julie Andersen proposes that three developments capture a significant portion of American linguistics activity. These are the study of American Indian languages, the emergence of a distinctive Anglo-American `thought' which has been accompanied by the defence of American English and the influence of European linguistic theories on American scholarship. Throughout the book the idea is developed that theories of language do not transcend the language in which they are written, and metaphors and images are uncovered that are particular to the American-language linguisitc tradition.

Undergraduate and graduate students of linguistics will find this book ideal background reading. It will be particularly useful to all students of historical linguisitcs.

American Linguistics Books

Essential American linguistics books cover foundational theory, the history of the field in the U.S., and the study of American indigenous languages. Key titles include Noam Chomsky's *Syntactic Structures*, H.L. Mencken's *The American Language*, and Julie Tetel Andresen's *Linguistics in America 1769-1924*. These works analyze American English, structuralism, and the development of American linguistic traditions.

Foundational & Historical American Linguistics

- **"Linguistics in America 1769–1924: A Critical History" by Julie Tetel Andresen:** Examines the development of American linguistics from the founding of the American Philosophical Society to the Linguistic Society of America.
- **"American Linguistics in Transition" by Frederick J. Newmeyer:** Explores the evolution of American linguistic theory.

- **"Toward a History of American Linguistics" by E.F.K. Koerner:** A detailed look into the history of the discipline.
- **"Linguistic Theory in America" by Frederick J. Newmeyer:** A classic text on the rise of American structuralism and Generative Grammar.
- **"Zellig Harris: From American Linguistics to Socialist Zionism" by Camiel Hamans:** Discusses the impact of Zellig Harris on American structuralism.

Studies of American English & Languages

- **"The American Language" by H.L. Mencken:** A foundational, classic, and extensive study of the development of the English language in the United States.
- **"An American Language: The History of Spanish in the United States" by Rosina Lozano:** Analyzes the history of the Spanish language and its role in U.S. history.
- **"International Journal of American Linguistics" (IJAL):** Founded by Franz Boas and Pliny Earle Goddard, this is a key academic source for research on indigenous languages of the Americas.

Key Theoretical Contributions

- **"Syntactic Structures" by Noam Chomsky:** A groundbreaking work that transformed American linguistics by introducing generative grammar.
- **"Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things" by George Lakoff:** A significant work in cognitive linguistics, arguing for a embodied approach to language.

Other Influential Works

- **"The Language Instinct" by Steven Pinker:** Although popular science, it explains the cognitive perspective on language strongly influenced by the American, Chomskyan tradition.
- **"The Resilience of Language" by Susan Goldin-Meadow:** A key text on language development and gesture.

List of Linguistic Books

01] 24 books about American Linguistics

https://www.bibliovault.org/BV.titles.epl?tquery=American%20Linguistics

02] Linguistics Books

https://www.goodreads.com/shelf/show/linguistics

03] American Dialect Society

https://americandialect.org/books.html

Some Useful Web Links

01] International Journal of American Linguistics

https://www.jstor.org/journal/intejamerling

02] International Journal of American Linguistics

https://www.americanlinguistics.org/

03] International Journal of American Linguistics
https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/toc/ijal/current
04]
https://home.csulb.edu/~cwallis/382/readings/482/text/history_outline.pdf

05]
https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9780203192481/linguistics-america-1769-1924-julie-tetel-andresen

06]
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/247959817_Toward_a_history_of_American_linguistics

07] https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4757-1559-0_1

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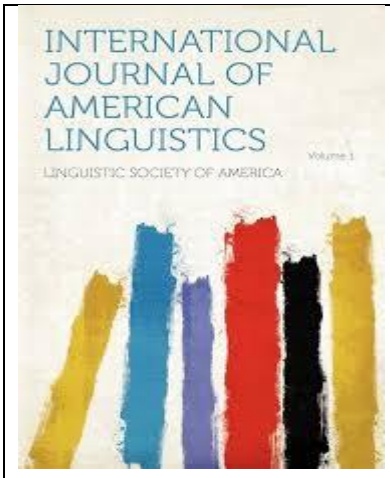

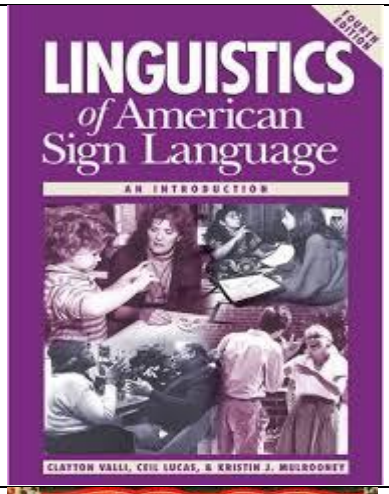

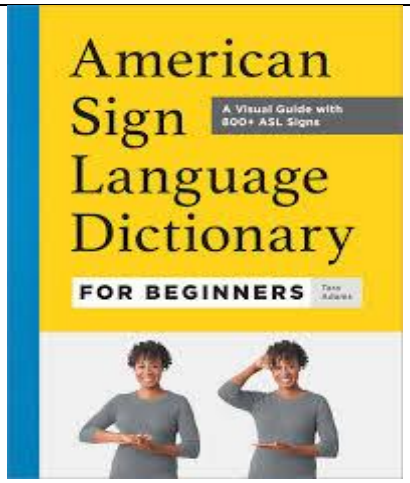

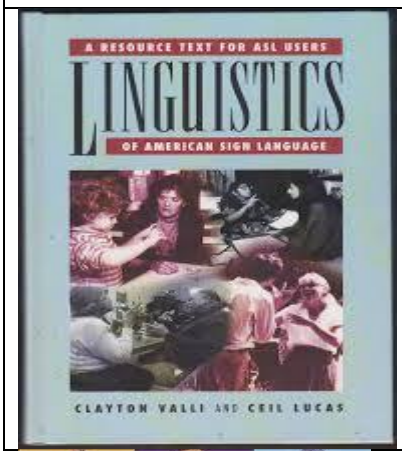

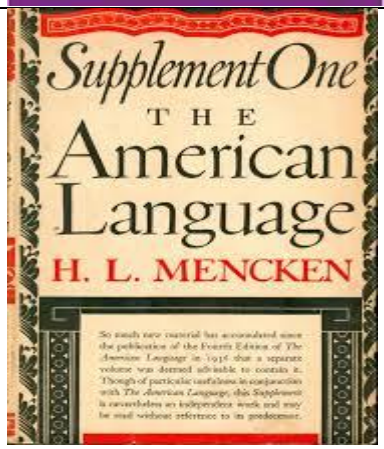

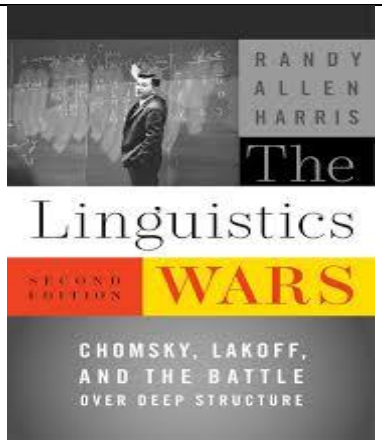

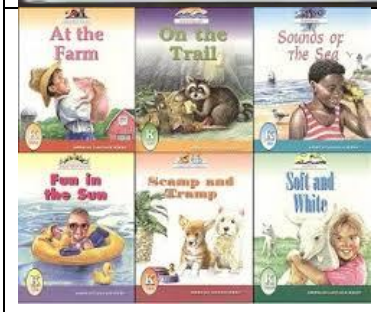

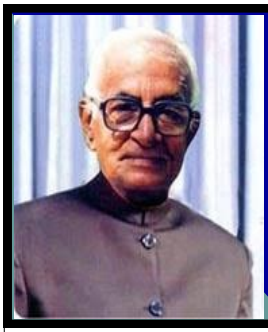

Asian Linguistics

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Asian Linguistics

Asian linguistics involves the scientific study of the diverse languages spoken across Asia, covering major families like Sino-Tibetan, Indo-European, Dravidian, Austronesian, and Altaic. It focuses on structural, historical, and comparative analysis—specifically in syntax, phonology, and morphology—with significant attention to language contact, such as the historical influence of Chinese and Sanskrit on East Asian languages.

Key areas in Asian linguistics include:

- **Language Families:**
  - **Sino-Tibetan:** Includes Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese) and hundreds of Tibeto-Burman languages.
  - **Austronesian:** Prominent in Southeast Asia, including Malay/Indonesian and Tagalog.
  - **Dravidian:** Primarily in South India (e.g., Tamil, Telugu, Kannada).
  - **Indo-Aryan/Iranian:** Includes Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi, and Persian branches.
  - **Japonic & Koreanic:** Japanese and Korean.
- **Key Linguistic Areas:**
  - **East Asian Linguistics:** Focuses on languages like Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, studying their shared history, grammatical structures, and the influence of Chinese characters (Hanzi/Kanji/Hanja).
  - **Southeast Asian Linguistics:** Centers on the study of Austroasiatic, Kra-Dai, and Austronesian languages, often exploring tonal systems and monosyllabic tendencies.
  - **South Asian Linguistics:** Analyzes the complex language landscape of India, Pakistan, and surrounding nations, including Indo-Aryan and Dravidian language interactions.
- **Research Areas:**
  - **Historical Linguistics:** Tracing the origin and evolution of languages, such as the 7,000–8,000-year-old roots of the Sino-Tibetan family.

- **Typology:** Examining cross-linguistic variations in structure, such as SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) word order in Japanese and Korean vs. SVO in Chinese.
- **Sociolinguistics:** Investigating language usage, policy, and official status in diverse Asian nations.

Prominent journals and conferences, such as the *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* and the *Southeast Asian Linguistics Society (SEALS)*, provide platforms for research in these areas.

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[A] Studies of Applied Linguistics in Asia

https://www.sciltp.com/journals/sala

Editor-in-Chief:

Prof. Jun Liu, City University of Macau, Macau, China.

Prof. Lixian Jin, City University of Macau, Macau, China.

The *Studies of Applied Linguistics in Asia (SALA)* aims to serve as a leading platform for the dissemination of cutting-edge research and innovative practices in the field of applied linguistics within the Asian context. The journal welcomes original research articles and review articles that address a wide range of topics, including but not limited to intercultural communication, second language acquisition, psycholinguistics, language disorders, language teaching methodologies, language assessment, and language policy. With a focus on Asia, the journal seeks to explore the diverse linguistic, cultural, and educational landscapes of the region and their implications for theory, research, and practice in applied linguistics. It is published quarterly online by Scilight Press.

Uniqueness:

- Regional focus. *Studies of Applied Linguistics in Asia* focuses on the Asian context, providing a platform for researchers, educators, and practitioners to exchange ideas and insights into language-related issues specific to the region.
- Interdisciplinary lens. The journal embraces an interdisciplinary perspective, incorporating insights from linguistics, psychology, computer science, education, sociology, anthropology, and other relevant fields to address complex linguistic phenomena and practical challenges in diverse contexts.
- Innovative practices. In addition to showcasing theoretical advancements and empirical research, the journal highlights innovative practices and real-world applications of applied linguistics in addressing societal needs, promoting language learning and teaching, fostering intercultural

understanding and communication, and leveraging language technology and AI-driven language learning solutions.

- Global relevance. While centered on Asia, the journal's contributions hold global relevance, offering valuable insights and lessons for scholars, educators, policymakers, and practitioners worldwide who are interested in understanding and addressing language-related issues in diverse linguistic and cultural contexts.

Targeted Audience: The *SALA* caters to a diverse audience of researchers, scholars, educators, practitioners, policymakers, and graduate students interested in applied linguistics and related fields. The journal appeals to:

- Academics and researchers seeking to publish original research, theoretical papers, and critical reviews on applied linguistics topics within the Asian context.
- Language teachers, curriculum developers, language program administrators, and language professionals interested in innovative language teaching methodologies, pedagogical approaches, and practical applications of applied linguistics in language learning and teaching settings.
- Government officials, policymakers, and administrators involved in language policy development, language planning, and educational reform initiatives aimed at addressing linguistic diversity, promoting multilingualism, and enhancing language education outcomes in Asia and beyond.
- Graduate students pursuing advanced studies in applied linguistics, language education, linguistics, psychology, sociology, anthropology, and related fields, seeking to engage with current research trends, methodologies, and theoretical frameworks in the field.

[B] East Asian Linguistics Workshop

https://ealc.stanford.edu/research-resources/east-asian-linguistics-workshop

Similar to the East Asian Humanities Workshop, the East Asian Linguistics Workshop is sponsored by the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures. The workshop's purpose is to promote intra- and inter-departmental communication among faculty, graduate students, and visiting scholars who share research and teaching interest in East Asia in the Stanford Community.

The East Asian Linguistics Workshop provides a forum for all who are interested in studies of language and linguistics relevant to the languages of East Asia and their users. It welcomes intellectual contributions from researchers, professionals and students (graduate and undergraduate) in the form of research presentations and general discussions during the workshop. There are invited speakers, external and internal to the Stanford/EALC community. In addition, the members of the EALC/EAS/LC communities are strongly encouraged to volunteer to present their completed or in-progress work as part of a collaborative effort to broaden and deepen our knowledge about multifaceted aspects of East Asian languages. This workshop is coordinated by graduate students and supervised by a faculty member.

These workshops take place once a month; upcoming workshops can be found on our Events page, beginning with "East Asian Linguistics Workshop: ..." If you might not be able to attend this session but have suggestions you would like to make for future workshop activities, please feel free to email your ideas to our faculty sponsor, Prof. Chao Fen Sun (cfsun@stanford.edu), and our graduate student coordinators, Harumi Maeda (harumi56@stanford.edu) and Taiga Ikedo (ikedot@stanford.edu). For those interested, you may also request to join our mailing list so that you are aware of any upcoming events.

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Some Useful Web Links

01] Asian Languages and Linguistics
https://benjamins.com/catalog/alal?srsltid=AfmBOoqlHiidEULgVZBKEXrEww8kPVCFwzA7IvHCRIx1ziSJo1NeaTTY
02] Asian Languages and Linguistics
https://www.jbe-platform.com/content/journals/26659344
03] Department of Linguistics <:> Harvard University
https://linguistics.fas.harvard.edu/pages/journal-east-asian-linguistics
04] East Asian Linguistics at the University of Oregan
https://humanities.uoregon.edu/east-asian-lang-lit/east-asian-linguistics
05] Papers in Southeast Asian Linguistics
http://sealang.net/sala/pseal/htm/index.htm
06] East Asian Linguistics
https://academic.oup.com/edited-volume/28195/chapter-abstract/213131318?redirectedFrom=fulltext

07] Bibliometric analysis of Asian 'language and linguistics' research: A case of 13 countries

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-023-01840-6

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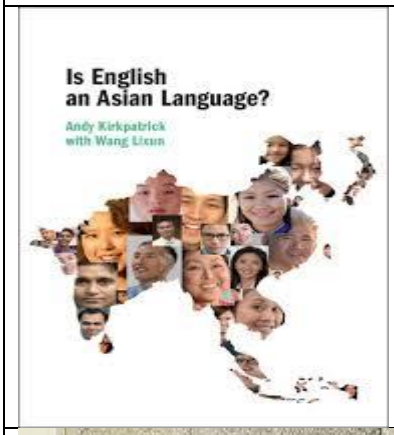

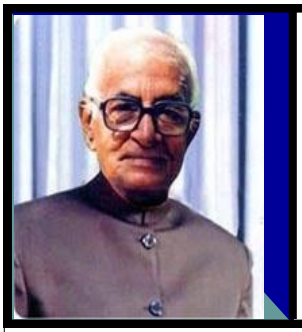

Global Linguistics

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Global Linguistics

[01] Global Linguistics <:> An Introduction

(a)

https://www.degruyterbrill.com/document/doi/10.1515/9783110214048/html?lang=en&srsltid=AfmBOoqQFcx0L6lRD-zQvuCDis01_O_6mIDapn4GKLyO000Y9oT0yBjS

(b)

https://api.pageplace.de/preview/DT0400.9783110214048_A15271972/preview-9783110214048_A15271972.pdf

About this book

The book provides an introduction to an interdisciplinary field of inquiry that can be called "global linguistics" (GL). GL emerges to tackle the ever-growing phenomenon of intercultural communication (IC) in today's world of international contacts. The specific aim of GL is to look at the form and contents of dialogues among speakers of different cultural backgrounds who will use a "default language" or *koiné* (usually English) to interact, in order to detect communication breakdowns at various levels of "depth", as well as the opportunities for developing sound intercultural communication practice.

The book includes an accessible presentation of fundamental questions concerning languages and language use. Among the questions addressed are the universal design features of languages, the connection between language and conceptual systems, how people use language to coordinate their actions and interact in a variety of social contexts, and the place of language in a semiotic view of culture. The volume also addresses how language, context and culture shape the way in which we argue a point and try to persuade other people, and why intercultural argumentation is both necessary and risky.

Global Linguistics: An Introduction describes fundamental notions in linguistics and cognate fields and is thus well-suited for use as a textbook

in courses dealing with IC in general. At the same time, the book is of general interest to scholars in linguistics and communication studies, as it places particular emphasis on theoretical models such as argumentation theory and conceptual metaphor theory, which are generally not presented in textbooks on language and IC.

Author / Editor information

Marcel Danesi, University of Toronto, Canada; **Andrea Rocci**, University of Lugano, Switzerland.

[02] Global Linguistics Centre

https://glc.org.pk/about-us-4/

(a) Vision Statement:

"To be the leading center for language learning and professional training, empowering individuals with exceptional proficiency and communication skills. We aim to create an inclusive environment where diverse cultures converge, fostering understanding, collaboration, and lifelong learning. Through outstanding courses and innovative teaching methods, we equip learners with the confidence to navigate personal, professional, and global opportunities with excellence."

(b) Mission Statement:

"Our mission is to provide high-quality language education that promotes fluency, cultural appreciation, and effective communication. We are dedicated to creating a supportive and engaging learning environment that caters to diverse learning styles and backgrounds. Through innovative teaching methods, experienced instructors, and a focus on real-world application, we aim to empower our students to achieve their language goals and thrive in an interconnected world."

[03] Global Institute of Linguistics

https://www.globalinstituteoflinguistics.com/about-us-en/

Company Overview

From our base in Canberra, Australia, Global Institute of Linguistics serves a growing market need for quality language training, translating and interpreting services.

Public and private sectors operating in a single language will miss opportunities to capitalize on the explosive growth in developing and untapped markets at home and abroad. Understanding how the use of effective language communication can positively impact stakeholder relationships is a challenge the world faces today.

The interplay of various languages is one of the key features that characterize globalization today. This globalization evolution is bringing people from diverse parts of the world together to work and Global Institute of Linguistics has a role to play to connect these people through language.

At Global Institute of Linguistics, we recognize that effective language communication is key to almost every aspect of business – from acquiring and retaining customers to improving employee engagement and performance. At the most fundamental level, business cannot transpire without effective language communication. This is especially so in the era of globalization. As geographic borders become porous and the transition to a flatter world structure takes place, effective language communication with all stakeholders across the globe becomes essential to business success.

[04] Global language geography and language history: challenges and opportunities

https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/articles/4-213

Abstract

While it has almost become a truism of comparative linguistics that linguistic diversity is unevently distributed across the globe, the underlying processes are poorly understood up to the present day. Linguists are thus in the embarassing situation that they do not understand significant regularities in the way the objects of their study –languages– pattern. In this essay, I explore three interrelated strands of thought to create a perspective on the question that is different from those explored so far: first, I suggest that instead of looking at present-day levels of diversity statically, we should take an approach that looks into how these distributions were generated. Related to this point and in contradistinction

to extant work, second, I advocate an inductive approach which includes qualitative case studies that inform theory-building and allow empirical judgments on the propensity of certain environments to foster the emergence of certain linguistic landscapes. Third, I ponder that, in contrast to the traditional focus of historical linguistics on language diversification and expansion, understanding how the ranges of languages are reduced might be the key missing piece of evidence in a global theory of linguistic diversity and its genesis. This new perspective is also able to address the striking correlation between linguistic and biological diversity, which suggests that the processes that created and maintain both are, on some level, qualitatively similar.

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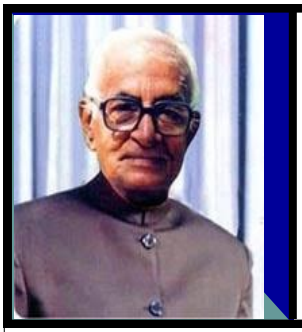

VI SUBRAMONIAM

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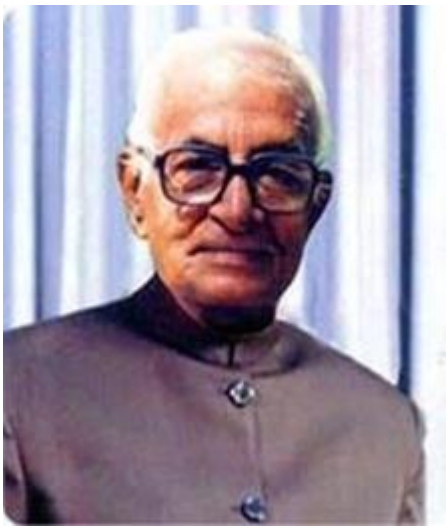


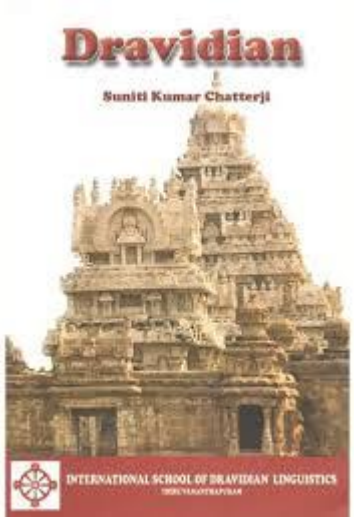
பேரறிஞர் வ. அய் . சுப்பிரமணியம்
(வடசேரி ஐயம்பெருமாள் சுப்பிரமணியம்)

VI Subramoniam

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JXV1Qfy8Y8w

[1:35:35]

முனைவர் வ. ஐ. சுப்பிரமணியம் (வடசேரி ஐயம்பெருமாள் சுப்பிரமணியம், பெப்ரவரி 18, 1926 - ஜூன் 29, 2009) மொழியியல் அறிஞரும் தஞ்சைத் தமிழ்ப் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் முதல் துணைவேந்தரும் ஆவார். தமிழ்ப்பணி புதுச்சேரியில் மொழியியல் நிறுவனம் உருவாகவும் தமிழ்ப்பல்கலைக்கழகம் செழித்து வளரவும் காரணமானவர். தமிழ்ப் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் இருமுறை துணைவேந்தராகப் பணியாற்றியவர். ஆந்திராவில் உள்ள குப்பம் திராவிடப் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் வளர்ச்சியில் மூலகர்த்தாவாக விளங்கியதுடன் அப்பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் முதலாவது இணைவேந்தராகவும் விளங்கியவர். உலகத் தமிழாராய்ச்சி நிறுவனம் தோற்றம் பெறவும் காரணமானவர். உலகத்தமிழ் மாநாடுகளைத் தனிநாயகம் அடிகளார் நடத்தப் பக்க பலமாக இருந்தவர்.



Introduction to Dravidian Linguistics

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e3Sb1U7or80

[2:31:35]

Topics to be covered in the session: 1. Language families in India; origin of word Dravidian, use and abuse 2. Common grammar and structure of Dravidian languages; retroflex sounds 3. Dravidian grammatical substrate in Sanskrit; Indian sprachbund 4. GU Pope, Kamil Zvelebil and development of Dravidian lingusitic studies 5. Comparisons with Harappan (Parpola, Mahadevan), Elamite and Japanese 6. Southern Brahmi scripts, evolution from Mauryan times to Printing press.

About The Speaker

Raamesh Gowri Raghavan has 7 years of experience in scientific research, especially with PCR and biochemistry skills, followed by 11 years of experience in digital marketing, adept at conceptualisation, strategizing, copywriting and execution of marketing campaigns, working well solo or in a team. He has helped bring several brands to market in memorable and award-winning ways. He is also a teacher-researcher in the field of archaeology, linguistics and epigraphy with 4 years of experience.

V.I.SUBRAMONIAM

International Expert in Linguistics

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL

செம்மொழித் தமிழாய்வு மத்திய நிறுவனம்

केंद्रीय शास्त्रीय तमिळ संस्थान

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